ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,043—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th July.
* GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	16th "
R.I.PENINSULAR	5687	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
R.I.BRITANNIA	6923	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
R.I.ROME	8545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4253	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
R.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
R.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,220	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,578	7th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,765	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 655

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Bazoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 26, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimedzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 8th July.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE .....20th July 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, remaining it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Esmoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th July, at 2 p.m. or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 12th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 9th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "SCINDIA" 2,860 tons, on or about 9th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Saltrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

ENGLISH MADE
GYMKHANA KIT
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL,
LAWN TENNIS,
POLO AND GOLF,
HOCKEY.
BADMINTON, RACQUETS, FIVES,
FENCING AND BOXING KIT.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
LAZARUS. A Tale of the Earth's Great Miracle. By Lucas Cleeve	4 8
A FOUNTAIN SEALED. By Walter Besant.	4 8
SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. By Richard Harding Davis	4 8
THE PHILANDERERS. By A. E. W. Mason.	2 0
AN IRREGULAR CORPS IN MATABELELAND. By Lieut.-Col. Herbert Plumer, Commanding Matabeleland Relief Force	6 12
RENAISSANCE IN ITALY : The Revival of Learning. By John Addington Symonds. New edition	5 10
A GREAT AGRICULTURAL ESTATE. Being the Story of the Origin and Administration of Woburn and Thorney	4 8
SOUTH AFRICA. By George McCall Theal, LL. D. Fourth edition, revised and extended. The Story of the Nations Series.	3 12
The Yellow Book. Vol. XIII.	4 8
THE WILL TO BELIEVE, and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy. By William James	5 10
MEMOIRS of BERTRAND BARERE, Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety during the Revolution. Now first translated by De V. Payen-Payne. Four vols.	40 0
LYRICS OF LOWLY LIFE. By Paul Dunbar. With an Introduction by W. D. Howells.	3 12
PICTORIAL ENGLAND AND WALES. With upwards of 320 copyright illustrations	6 12
WASTE AND REPAIR IN MODERN LIFE. By Robson Roose, M.D., Ll.D., &c.	5 10
BOB COVINGTON. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter	1 8
NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL. By Nat Gould	1 8
LITTLE STORIES ABOUT WOMEN. By George Fleming	2 10
THE QUEEN AND MR. PUNCH. The Story of a Reign told by Toby, M. P.	1 14
A ROSE OF YESTERDAY. By F Marion Crawford	2 0
DREAM TALES AND PROSE POEMS. By Ivan Turgeney. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett	3 0
TWO SINNERS. By Lily Thickesse	4 8
CABOT'S DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA. By G. E. Weare	6 10

NIGH UNTO DAWN.

It takes some time to get to sleep NATURE'S TONIC renovates and regulates shattered nature, bringing about rational appetite and Natural sleep.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.

A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."

An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

FOR YOUR PERSONAL COMFORT JUST NOW,

APPLY BEYNON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER IN TINS, Rs. 12.

We receive vesbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC, and you will avoid all ailments.

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

CIVIL, MILITARY, NAVAL AND MASONIC TAILORS.

HOSIERY AND GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

KHAKI MILLRAIN SUITS A SPECIALITY.
ALSO
KHAKI MILLRAIN-COVERED HELMETS.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GENT'S—

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
BEST LONDON MAKE.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21 0

LADIES'

SILK UMBRELLAS,

From Rs. 12-8.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the value and importance of carefully compiled statistics of the Rainfall. The Farmer and Commercial Financier are deeply interested in the results of a probable dry or wet season influencing the various crops.

RAIN GAUGES.

5 inch Funnel with bottle in Japanned Tin Cylinder, and graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10 each.

RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1858.

COCA WINE.
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COCA WINE.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.

PALATABLE, EXHILARATING, SUSTAINING.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

One of the finest Liqueurs yet produced from the invaluable.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

It reproduces all the well-known effects of the Drug, and gives remarkable results in all cases where a gentle restorative tonic is needed.

Freshly prepared.

Kemp's Coca Wine will be found superior to any imported preparation.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES.
DRYING BOTTLES.
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DRYING BOTTLES.
DRYING BOTTLES.

A DRY CIGAR AND A BOX OF MATCHES.

ALWAYS READY.

DRYING BOTTLES.

1 Quart	Rs. 2	each.
2 Quarts	" 3	"
4 "	" 5	"
7 "	" 7	"

These Bottles are warranted to preserve free from DAMP, INSECTS, or any climatic injury. All Goods of a perishable nature such as GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE, FOODS, & VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds, and everything, which is subject to injury from Damp.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain R. Pizzardo, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 6th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 6th July, 1897.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue FIRE POLICIES on PROPERTY of all descriptions at current rates.

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
28, Apollo Street,

Bombay, 30th June, 1897.

NEW BOOK—WIFE OR MAID?

A JUBILEE ROMANCE by SANCHO PANZA. Paper Cover, Re. 1-8 Cloth Gilt, Rs. 2, per V. P. P. Apply to "Commercial Press" Peshawar.

This is a present day ROMANCE of EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE and the characters are living ones. The story begins in 1878 and ends on JUBILEE DAY 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 70 (seventy) per Share [of Rs. 1,000 paid up, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 10th instant, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd inst.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ARTHUR JAMES BROOKS, Coal Broker, late of Bombay, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 21st day of March 1897, and Probate of whose Will was on the 3rd June 1897 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Frederick George Dumayne and of the executors of the said deceased (reserving the right of Alfred King the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply to the said Court for Probate thereof) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for such Executor at their Office, No. 2, Green Stree, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of August 1897 and after that date the said Executor will pay the assets of the said deceased then in his hands as in said Will directed having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 6th day of July, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Executor's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of GOPIKABAI, wife of JAGANNATH GOPINATH CHHAPWALAY, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PANDHARINATH JAGGANATH and VINAYAK JAGGANNATH of Bombay, Hindoos, residing in Vithalwadi Lane, outside the Fort...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration [with Will annexed].

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 29th day of June, 1897.

Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto] incorporating the lists referred to therein of Rao Bahadur THAKAR PARBHUDAS KISANDAS MODI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MANECKLAL JAMNADAS, one of the Executors named in the said Will and Codicil .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 2nd day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 2nd day of July, 1897.

Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL GATACRE ENTERTAINMENT and ADDRESS FUND are required TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co., Ld., Distillers, of GLASGOW, and shall be glad to receive orders for their well-known "P. and O." and "SPECIAL CREAM" Whiskies.

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.,

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

ESTATE OF THE LATE J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of the late J. D. S. FITZMAURICE, I. C. S., Letters of Administration to which have been granted to EDWARD LUIS CAPPEL, Collector of Dharwar, should send in the same within one month from this date to the said Administrator, after which date he will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or to deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

E. L. CAPPEL,
Administrator.

Dharwar, 1st July 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that NEW CLASSES will be OPENED in the SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART. SCHOOL for SHEET METAL WORKING and ENAMELLING on the 1st of August, 1897, all the Machinery, Plant, Furnaces, etc., being now set up ready for work.

Instruction will be given in ENGLISH and the VERNACULAR.

The course consists of instruction in the production of Hollowware, Stencils, Sign-tablets and Enamels of various colors on different Metals.

Prospectus can be obtained by forwarding a two (2) anna Postage Stamp to the Principal to cover cost of same.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1897, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To confirm appointments of additional Directors.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1897, to SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1897, both days inclusive.

DESHERGUR (BENGAL) STEAM COAL.

WHEREAS it has been brought to our notice that COAL, said to be Deshergur Coal is being offered FOR SALE in Bombay, the Public are hereby informed that GENUINE DESHERGUR COAL can only be obtained from the "BENGAL COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," and from the "EQUITABLE COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," for whom the Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY.

The Public are warned AGAINST PURCHASING COAL represented to be Deshergur, excepting direct from either of the above-named Companies, or through their Agents in Bombay, or unless accompanied by Colliery Pit Certificates.

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For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
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A MANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

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C. BERESFORD,
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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances on current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Monabassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on applications.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on applications.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris buy to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks collected for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m, Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-3m., 4-0a. Low water, 7-20m., 8-13a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Gymkhana Mud Sports.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE STRIKE OF FEMALE OPERATIVES.—The three hundred female operatives of the Peroo Mahomed Mill, who struck on the 2nd instant, returned to work on the 5th idem.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Monday afternoon the upper storey of an empty house, belonging to Mr. Hungerdas Nagardas, at Kalbadevie Road, collapsed, but no one was injured.

"VICTORIOUS VICTORIA."—Mrs. Pootlibai Jehangir Kabrajee has published an essay in Gujerati with the above title, giving brief notices of the virtues of the Queen-Empress as a wife, as a mother, and as a sovereign, and thus focussing the many good qualities which have endeared her name everywhere and to everybody. The essay has been neatly printed with many illustrations at the "Duftar Ashkara" Press, and has been freely distributed as a gift to the subscribers of the *Sri Bodh*, a monthly magazine for females published by the same press.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	...	Egremont.....Newton
Song	...	Aulen Mario .....Adam
Fantasia	...	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe.Kuhner
Valse	...	Sweet Brier .....Lowthian
Russian Dance	...	Pas Pathetique.....Godfrey
Polka	...	Country Bumpkins .....Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held last evening on the premises of the Sir Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution for the purpose of selecting a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, deceased. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit presided, and there was a good attendance of Justices. On the motion of Mr. J. B. Murzban, seconded by Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Camn, a Graduate of the University, who was very highly spoken of by the proposer, was unanimously elected delegate. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel.

A DAY LIGHT BURGLAR.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Kondaji, an old offender, was charged with house-breaking by day and theft of three pieces of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Re. 1-4, the property of Girdhur Ramdeen, a mill-hand. On Friday morning last complainant locked the door of his room and went to work as usual. About noon accused broke open the lock on the door and entered the room. He forced open a box and was removing some pieces of wearing apparel, when a neighbour finding the door shut, entered the room, and instead of meeting the complainant, found a thief at work. He arrested the accused and handed him over to police custody. As he had once been sent to jail, he was sentenced on this occasion to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WATCHES IN THE FORT.—Major W. Wild, manager of G. Charpie and Co., watchmakers, carrying on business in Meadow Street, Fort, has reported to the police that their business premises were closed at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by a clerk in their employ, named Luximon Pandoorang, who locked the door and took the key home with him as usual. When the clerk went to open the shop on Monday morning at 9-30 o'clock, he found the door slightly open, and on going inside discovered the padlock lying on the floor. On making an examination of the shop, the clerk discovered the show case broken open. He immediately left the shop, and informed Major Wild, who proceeded to the shop and on an examination found thirteen silver and metal watches and gold chains, of the collective value of Rs. 423, stolen from the show case.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.—Mr. Hugo Heberlein, constituted attorney of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co., of Bombay, agents for Messrs. Badische Aniline and Soda Fabric, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany, manufacturers of alizarine and aniline dyes yesterday appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and obtained a summons against Mr. C. W. Preese, manager of the Holland-Bombay Trading Company, charging them with using counterfeit labels on tins containing aniline dyes. The complaint was that in consequence of the great popularity of complanant's dyes, the accused was using a similar label to that which was used by Badische Aniline and Soda Fabric, and the tins which the accused's company imported in Bombay. On a similar charge summons was issued against Jeeva Chatoor, dealer in alizarine and aniline dyes.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.—The *Jame-e-Jamshed* newspaper complains that several well-known Parsees and Hindus of Poona and Bombay, who joined Mr. Rand's funeral, were stopped at the gateway of the cemetery, which they were not allowed to enter. Among them were Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Bootee, Khan Bahadur Pudumjee, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalwalla, and Messrs. Jehangir Manekjee Cursetjee, who had gone specially to place a wreath upon the deceased gentleman's coffin. The prohibitory order has given rise to much gossip and surprise in the native community; and our vernacular contemporary considers it hardly credible that it should have been passed with the knowledge of such shrewd and well-informed Members of Council as the Hon. Mr. Nugent and the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, BOMBAY.—Mr. J. F. Pereira, Secretary General of this Society, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the Society's "Special Appeal" in connection with the Bubonic Plague:—The Bombay Tramway Co., Lt., and E. F. N., each Rs. 500; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Martin, R.E., and Mr. P. Byrne, each Rs. 50; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., I. O. C., Credit Lyonnais, and Calvel Conference, each Rs. 25; C. F. F., A. M. T. J., J. Mc N., and V. B. F. B., each Rs. 20; Ahmednagar Conference, Rs. 16; F. C. R. and H. C. W., each Rs. 15; Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, G. D., H. D. O., H. G., E. C. B. A., G. H. T., Mr. Bapoojee Sorabjee Patel, and Mr. Nowrojee M. Wadia, C. I. E., each Rs. 10; G. P. de S., a friend, H. E. E. P., A. A., F. W. S., C. H. S. E., and Calvel Conference, each Rs. 5: Bellasis Road Conference, Re. 1-8-0, and Mr. S. J. Tellery, 41 sterling or Rs. 10-3-0. Total Sum Rs. 703-11-0.

DEATH FROM THE BURSTING OF A SODA WATER BOTTLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Govind Vithoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, employed in the services of Rustom Jehangir, a cold-drink shop-keeper, at the Gowalia Tank Road, and residing in his master's premises. About 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, deceased was putting filled soda-water bottles into a basket in his master's shop, when one of the bottles burst, pieces of glass striking deceased on the abdomen and other parts of the body. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that Govind had sustained a wound below the margin of the ribs on the left side, about three inches long, through which a coil of his intestines had protruded. There was a wound on the intestines about an inch long. He had another would on the left cheek about three inches long and a superficial one above the right nipple. After admission fever set in, and deceased died on Monday evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to peritonitis, following the wound on the abdomen, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THE JUBILEE MILITARY LOTTERY.

As already stated, a Jubilee Lottery was held in the Town Hall, on the 3rd instant, under the supervision of Major C. J. Blomfield, A. A. G. General Gataere, C.B., D.S.O., was present at the close of the drawing. From the subjoined list of inners it will be seen that the prizes were fairly ualized:—

inner of—

st Prize of Rs. 50,	Corpl Sturt No. 24 Co E Dn R A	
nd	" "	20, Pte Gopainak Balnso 21st Bo I
rd	" "	20, " Nias Ali 22nd Bo I
th	" "	10, Javille 2nd Middlesex Regt
h	" "	10, Corpl Steele
h	" "	10, Naik Shaik Nalmat 21st Bo I
h	" "	10, Pte Davis 2nd Middlesex Regt
h	" "	10, Corpl Sullivan R E Butchers Island

Net Winnings of Each Regiment, &c.

	Rs.
Royal Artillery	141
2nd Middlesex Regt	114
Det 8th Bo Infy	42
21st Bo Infy	169
22nd Bo Infy	115
Colaba Depot	2
Ordnance Dept	4
Comt Dept	3
Royal Engineers	10
Total	Rs. 600

CRUSED ideas of botany are evidenced in this:—A paper is responsible from the story that a lady, while showing a gentleman over her grounds the other day was asked by him: Does not this plant belong to the begonia family? The begonia family? Nawt his hostess, bridling up. Certainly not, sir! Yours, and always has been!

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

HINDU OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Plain, honest truth is ever preferable to disingenuous and fulsome praise. At no period of the history of this Presidency was there a greater need for honest and dispassionate criticism upon the actions of Government than at present, and no well-wisher of his country would be daunted from giving expression to them by the spectre of incurring the odium of the Executive. The Poona tragedy has so far ruffled the equanimity of the Government of Lord Sandhurst as to tempt them to pursue a line of policy which is conspicuous by the absence of political sagacity and sober judgment. It is no exaggeration to say that excepting perhaps a handful the entire native community sincerely deplores that Messrs. Rand and Ayerst should have been brutally murdered, and feel no less anxious than Government themselves that the perpetrators of this horrible crime may be found out and punished. When such is the state of the feeling of the native population it is absurd for Government to reproach them with disloyalty, and like the proverbial Eastern potentate of the past to punish innocent and unoffending people for the iniquities of one or at the most of half-a-dozen individuals. The first note of suspicion towards natives was struck by Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, in his address to a number of leading citizens, who had met in response to his invitation. Mr. Lamb preached to them a curious sermon, and without the least consideration for their feelings he talked to them as if they were the veritable culprits, or had at least countenanced the brutal deed. It cannot seriously be said that he was desirous of securing their co-operation, for, if that had been his object, he would have couched his address in a different language, and would have at least given them an opportunity of expressing their views. But scarcely had the people time to recover from the stunning effect of this address than there came the imposition of the punitive police force. Could anything be more unjust and unreasonable? Without knowing who the culprits were, and what led them to commit the crime, it was unfair for Government to have fastened the crime upon the whole native community of Poona, or at all events upon a large portion of it. The accusation is based upon mere conjecture, which time may show to be false. Therefore, it behoved Government, in the absence of tangible evidence, to have refrained from giving the catastrophe a political significance, and from imposing the burden of a punitive police force upon the Poonaites, who could ill-afford to bear it, considering that they had scarcely emerged from the throes of pestilence and famine. To say the least, such a position was premature and unwarranted by facts. But if Government in their superior wisdom reckoned it necessary for the welfare of the country, there was certainly no necessity for having prevented a Parsi lady and native gentlemen of position and honor who had gone to pay their respects to the remains of the late poor Mr. Rand from entering the cemetery. The gentlemen so prevented included sirdars, magistrates, an ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, an ex-President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and men who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life. Was there any real apprehension of these gentlemen doing something dreadful in the cemetery? Or was it supposed that they sought admission to it with any other object than that of paying their respects to the remains of a distinguished servant of the Crown? Where was the necessity for this course may I ask? It was but an unjust, undeserved, and unwarranted insult not only to the gentlemen concerned, but to the Native population at large who, feel it keenly. I sincerely trust that the Government of Lord Sandhurst will be pleased to abandon the line of policy they have been pursuing in the shocking tragedy at Poona, and will do nothing in future that will cause unnecessary bad feeling or ill-will between the rulers and the ruled.—Yours, &c.,

K. E. GHAMAT.

Dadur, July 6.

THE SUGGESTED FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter published in your issue of the 6th instant by "Pro Bono Publico," I venture to make a few observations. My friend therein says that the Punitive Police Force from Poona should be withdrawn and a fine of £1,200 should be imposed instead. That I do not see any reason why the Poona citizens should be made to pay such a large sum until and unless the perpetrators of the murders are found out. My friend lays too much stress on the word "Seditious," but I do not think he comprehends the meaning of the word in its real sense, and I dare say that the articles that appeared in Vernacular papers were not at all of a seditious character but were simply meant to induce people to represent themselves to Government for redress through proper channels. As regards the raising of a fund the kind suggestion I am sure would be generally approved. I conclude by saying that it would be better if my friend, "Pro Bono Publico," keeps quiet until the murder is solved.—Yours, &c.,

S. B. V.

Girgaum, July 6.

THE POONA MEMORIAL.

The following is the text of Poona Memorial referred to in to-day's telegram. It was sent in by the Deccan Sabha to the Poona Plague Committee:—

To the Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona.

Sir,—We have to offer our grateful thanks to the Committee for the courtesy they have shown to us in giving to our last representation their sympathetic consideration.

We appreciate the great anxiety of the Committee in the earnest endeavours they have been making to stamp out the plague as early as possible, and we assure them of the cordial support and co-operation of the members of our respective institutions.

By their having fully recognised the justice of our complaints contained in our last representation, and having taken immediate steps to remove them, the Committee have given an assurance to the public of the city that their grievances will always receive from the Committee a full and patient hearing.

We have no desire to do any thing which would in any way hamper the work of the Committee; but representing, as we do, two public institutions of this city, we feel it our duty to bring to the notice of the Committee the just and reasonable complaints of the public and to offer such suggestions as in our opinion would help to remove them.

1. The Committee are not perhaps aware that at present great annoyance and suffering is caused to many people who are without a careful and proper inspection, seized and forcibly taken away by the search parties to the plague hospitals, where it is found out that they are perfectly free from the plague. There are instances of perfectly healthy persons having been taken away, even after the hospital assistants in charge of search parties had explicitly declared that such persons were not affected with the plague.

2. In the same manner, not only the friends and relations of plague patients, but their neighbours and, in many cases, even the passers-by are indiscriminately seized and sent to the segregation camp, and persons so seized are not allowed any time to make their arrangements about the custody of their property nor even have they the time to get such necessary things as they desire to take with them. Again, all the relations of the patent having been sent to the segregation camp no one is left behind to look after his property and keep the segregated relations informed of the contenition of the patient. An instance recently occurred where the relations of a patient having been segregated for days had no information whatever of the condition of the patient. They even did not know whether he was living or dead. On being released from the segregation camp after the expiry of the period, they inquired after the patient at the special Plague Hospital, and were informed that he had died a week ago. It is difficut to imagine what heavy shock those that were nearest and dearest to the deceased must have felt at this intelligence. The rigidity of the Committee's measures in this matter results in snapping asunder the tenderest ties of human nature. Beyond all the serious inconveniences resulting from such segregation the relations of the deceased are unable to perform the funeral obsequies which are enjoined and made obligatory upon them by their religion. It is their religious belief that the soul of the dead obtain no rest if these last rites are not performed by his nearest relation. We are confident that the Plague Committee are anxious not to do anything which would outrage the religious feeling of any community, and we feel certain we have only to call their attention to any such unconscious departure from this principle to prevent future violations of the same.

3. The Native gentlemen who accompany the search parties, complain that their instructions are not attended to by the soldiers, and that they are subjected to frequent insults and annoyances.

His Excellency the Governor and the Plague Committee were anxious that the religious feelings of the communities should not be unnecessarily hurt by the present operations, and we believe it was with this view that native gentlemen were requested to accompany the search parties and to guide them in the inspection of native houses. The places of worship and kitchens in Hindu houses the Committee have ruled are not to be visited by British soldiers unless (a) the inmates refuse to come out of these rooms or (b) there are strong grounds for suspecting the concealment of plague cases or corpses in such places or (c) there is no other way to get to the other parts of the house. The native Volunteers complain that this rule is not observed by the soldiers even when they are explicitly informed of the sacred character of such places or of the absence of any grounds for suspecting concealment. Under these circumstances the Volunteers believe that their presence with these parties is wholly useless in securing the end the Committee have in view and they are therefore unwilling to continue any longer to remain in what is an absolutely intolerable position for them. The deputation from our institutions that had last waited upon you had suggested the passes should be issued to native Volunteers; and that rules for the conduct of soldiers in their dealings with the Volunteers and others referring to the plague work should be printed upon them. This suggestion not having been as yet adopted by the Committee, it frequently happens that search parties decline to allow Volunteers to accompany them.

The Committee have notified to the public that nothing, save bedding and personal apparel of the person who died of the plague shall be burnt. This rule, we regret to have to say, is not observed by the soldiers. Not only the beddings and clothing of the deceased is burnt, but in many cases the furniture, cooking utensils, and others of his belongings are put into fire. In many cases even the belongings of neighbours have been so destroyed. Besides, the belongings of a person suspected to have the plague are burnt before the nature of his illness is definitely ascertained by a duly qualified doctor. In the same way, the search parties break open even small boxes and chests which cannot possibly accommodate a human body. The Committee have, indeed issued a prohibition against such damage, but their instructions are completely disregarded. This wholesale and wanton destruction of property has brought loss and ruin to many people, and is, we believe, one of the principle causes which impell some of them to conceal plague cases.

5. In addition to the foregoing, there are many other complaints reported to us against the misbehaviour of the soldiers. For instance, whilst inspecting a house, the soldiers put into their mouths whatever eatables they find there. In some houses they insist upon being supplied with milk and other drinks. They also often put into their pockets such other things as come to their fancy. They assault, and in other ways, harass and ill-treat persons who dare raise protest against their proceedings. Worst of all, they intimidate insult, and otherwise behave disgracefully with native ladies.

6. Some of the unhappy victims to the present tyranny had, we understand, made reports to the Committee, but they were advised to lodge their complaints before the police. We submit that these poor people can hardly be expected to go all the trouble and the expense of a prosecution. They have not the means of ascertaining the names of the wrong-doers, nor are they in a position to secure all the evidence. The police are naturally avere to receive such complaints, and have, we are informed, persistently rejected them. The plague Committee can easily investigate such matters, as it has the means of meeting out punishment to the wrong-doers. With the duty of carrying out plague operations the Committee have also taken the responsibility of protecting the public from any oppression that might result from them. We have not much fault to find with the rules issued by the Committee, which are formed in excellent spirit, but we have every reason to complain of the ways in which they are being carried out. In view of what we have stated above, we beg to offer a few suggestions which, if adopted by the Committee, we believe, would go a long way in materially mitigating the suffering and annoyance caused by the present plague operations.

We would, therefore, suggest:

(*a*) That the search should be made by responsible officers of Government, both Native and European, if necessary, with the assistance of native sepoys.

(*b*) That a person suspected of suffering from the plague should not be removed from his house without being examined by a competent medical officer, and without the search party previously obtaining a written order from Dr. Beveridge or Dr. Jones for his removal to the hospital.

(*c*) That after such order obtained, the relations or friends of the patient should be allowed, if so desirous, to take him at their cost to such plague hospitals as they choose and in such conveyance and such manner as they deem best. To prevent the possibility of an escape, such patient should be escorted by a couple of policemen who should, on delivering the patient in the charge of the hospital superintendent, obtain a receipt for the same.

(*d*) That, if possible, only those who were attending the patient since his illness and in immediate contact with him should be sent to the segregation camp. If it is deemed absolutely necessary to remove all his relations one at least of his friends should be allowed to remain behind him to look after his property.

(*e*) That the inspection of famale inmates should be made by lady doctors, and not by the soldiers.

(*f*) That strict instructions should be issued to the soldiers or sepoys employed on no account to touch the person or property of the inmates, except under the direct orders of the medical officers in charge of the party and only to the extent specified in such order.

(*g*) That passes should be issued to native gentlemen who volunteer to accompany the search parties, with rules for the guidance of the soldiers or sepoys employed, printed on them.

(*h*) That strict compliance with the rule of the Committee, that only the bedding and personal apparel of the persons who have been declared by Dr. Beveridge or Dr. Jones to be suffering from the plague, should be burnt.

7. Before concluding, we beg to point out that now that the plague in this city is sensibly abating, it is advisable that the services of British soldiers in carrying out the operations of the Committee should be dispensed with, and that native soldiers or the police under European supervision should be substituted in their place. We have already given expression to the many serious complaints that arise in consequence of the employment of European soldiers who, being ignorant of native ways, unconsciously violate native prejudices, and commit unnecessary mischief without seriously intending it. Apart from the necessity of preventing the continuation of the great hard-ship and suffering caused to the people of the city, the employment of British soldier much longer would entail a very heavy cost, which the Municipal funds can ill-afford to bear. The expenditure hitherto incurred his certain to seriously embarass the Municipal finance, and it would in view of the diminished virulence of the plague, be better if more economic ways of carrying on the Committee's operations are resorted to. The employment of native agency would, we confidently believe, enable the Committee to substantially reduce the plague expenditure without their having to sacrifice efficiency to economy In Bombay the native agency has been tried by the Gataere Committee, and has been found completely successful. We venture to assure your Committee that the experiment, if tried here, will prove quite as successful as in Bombay, and we confidently trust the Committee will see its way to recommend to Government the substitution of Native for European agency to carry out the plague operations in Poona.

—We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servents,

VISHNU MORESHWAR BHIDE,
President, Deccan Sabha.

ABDUL FEROZKHAN.
President, Anjuman Association.

COOPUSWAMI MOODLIAR.
Sirdar, Deccan.

H. N. APTE,
Hon. Secretary Deccan Sabha.

Deccan Sabha Rooms, Poona, April 20.

THE SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

THE WRITER A HINDU.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—SIR,—I have just been reading, in your issue of the 26th instant, the reprint of the seditious leaflet, that recently appeared simultaneously at Poona and Bombay. As native characteristics, personal and political, have been my study for many years, perhaps my humble opinion may throw some light on the above phenomena, and help others to elucidate the apparent mystery that at present surrounds both the leaflet and the dastardly murders that followed its publication. The two events are undoubtedly the outcome of one and the same political movement; and I believe the conspiracy to be of Hindu organisation, and not Mahomedan—though a few of the scum of the latter community may have been used as tool. Besides other reasons, I contend there is ample internal evidence in the composition of the leaflet itself to give confirmation to the Hindu theory. After a short explanation I will proceed to make a few quotations from the fatuous document, and give my reasons for maintaining the above opinion. To plunge *in medias res*, I feel further convinced, the Hindus in this case are the Maharattas of Poona and the adjacent districts. While the Maharattas had to deal with weaker races their unchecked conquests tended to develope a good deal of the martial spirit, and their predatory instincts undoubtedly handed them together into what may be termed a "nation." Since their subjection how ever they have completely engrossed themselves in commercial and pecuniary pursuits and they are now even considered unsuitable material for our native army. The Pax Britanica is therefore blamed for the loss of their temporary martial proclivities; and hence the wail of the seditious pamphleteer that, "it means demartialising. . . an ancient and noble nation," whose, "fall" has brought about, "the political extinction of that nation." The writer further appeals to "the civilised nations of the world," and says "your Asian brethren are certainly more entitled to your consideration than the inhabitants of Greece or Asia Minor." From the above, we may fairly presume that this hysterical appeal is made to the present European Concert and more particularly to Russia and France. But as the said Concert is nowadays busily engaged in coercing a Mahomedan power in Greece and Asia Minor, the inference is clear that the writer could not be a Mahomedan. Besides the Mahomedans are not known to class themselves as our 'Asian brethern," while the Hindus constantly use the expressions, "Asian" and "Aryan brethren," and condescendingly allow that the Europeans may be of Aryan stock, though infinitely degraded as compared to themselves! My further reason for considering the writer to be a Hindu, shows itself in the sentence where he accuses us of "polluting our temples and mosques." A Mahomedan would certainly have put his mosques before the temple, in this sentence! Again the writer says "not even a demon would venture," to do the awful things we are alleged to have done during famine, plague, and earthquake. Well, the word "demon" or "rakshas" is essentially Hindu. No Mahomedan would have used it, but would instinctively have said "jin" or "satan." From the above the only possible conclusion to arrive at, is that the author of this disloyal and seditions leflet is a Hindu, that he is the exponent of a conspiracy formed by the "demartialised nation" of Maharattas. And there are cogent reasons for believing that the defacement of the Queen's statue at Bombay is attributable to the same set. As we have now localised the conspiracy, I do not think it would be very difficult to trace the place where the leaflet was printed. Copies of printing done at all the Hindu presses, especially those owned by Maharattas, in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the Nizam's territory—should be compared with the letter press, ink, and paper, of the leaflet. A powerful magnifying glass will soon reveal the fact there are certain peculiarities in every printing press, which are inseparable from that press, and cannot be confounded with any other press. This would lead to the discovery of the printer, and from him to the writer, and on to the political organisation of which the latter is a member. Once this stage has been reached, I cannot help thinking a workable clue will be obtained to the murders at Poona. From my experience of the natives of India generally, they are very staunch, in what I may call *esprit de-corps*, as long as their victims are weak, and unaware of the source of the danger they are confronted with; but no sooner does the slightest exposure occur, then it becomes a case of *sauvequi peut*, and devil take the hindmost. The former staunch comrades in crime, then show the exuberance of their loyalty to the winning side by freely betraying each other, with the hope of saving their own necks at the expense of no matter whom! Whether we first get a clue to the murders, or to the publication of the seditious leaflet is immaterial, as both the incidents are intimately connected; and the discovery that leads to one will undoubtedly lead to the exposure of the other. But once a clue has been obtained let that clue be published broadcast, and the Rs. 20,000 offered for the discovery of the miscreants will soon do the rest. Rats, they say begin to leave a ship at the first symptoms of a leak. Indian conspirators are even more precipitate, as they generally fly out as informers at the first mention of so dangerous a contingency.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a common jury:—

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Sulleman Ebrahim was charged with having, on the 30th April last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife Fatmabai by biting off a portion of her nose. Mr. Stranagman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin defended the prisoner.

Mr. Stranagman briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was married to the complainant, Fatmabai, about two years and a half ago. Their married life proved an unhappy one, and disputes frequently occurred between them. The complainant would tell the jury that he frequently ill-treated her. One evening about two years ago with the consent of her husband, Fatmabai went to her parents' house to attend a christening ceremony. She then complained to her parents of her husband's ill-treatment and they prevented her from returning to her husband's house. Last April the father went to lodge a complaint before the caste, when the husband promised to behave better, and an arrangement was come to, and Fatmabai went back to live with her husband. Five days later, on the evening of the 30th April last, the prisoner in the company of one Sirdar, the husband of Fatmabai's sister went out and had a drink at several liquor shops. About half-past 10 o'clock, leaving Sirdar in the verandah, accused went into his room and bit off the nose of his wife. He then went downstairs with blood upon his clothes, and Fatmabai having raised a hue and cry, Sirdar seized the accused in the street. Fatmabai came down and accused her husband of having bitten off her nose. A policeman came up and arrested the accused. Fatmabai was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was detained twenty-two days for treatment. The piece of nose bitten off has never been recovered, Fatmabai had been permanently disfigured.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Fatmabai, examined by Mr. Strangman, said she was 18 years of age and was the wife of the accused, whom she married about two years and a half ago. He used to ill-treat and annoy her. There was a ceremony of christening her sister's child, and with her husband's consent, she went to her parents' house to attend the ceremony. During her stay at her parents, she heard of the ill-treatment to which she was subjected by her husband. They therefore prevented her from going to her husband's house, and she stayed with her parents for eighteen months. During that period he never came to see her and never provided for her. Her father complained to the caste, and an arrangement was come to, by which accused agreed to receive back his wife and treat her well. She accordingly went back to live with her husband. On the evening of the fifth day, he went out with one Sirdar. He returned home about half-past 10 p.m., when the witness was making the bed accused closed the door and the window of the room, sat in the bed, caught her right hand, and bit off her nose. Witness felt giddy and sat in the bed for some minutes, and then went out of the house, when she saw the prisoner and Sirdar, in charge of a policeman. She complained to the policeman of her husband biting off her nose. Sirdar is her sister's husband. The piece of her nose which had been bitten off had not been recovered. She remanied twenty-two days in hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin: Hafizabai is my aunt, who lives in a room next to mine. I never used to talk to her. She never came to my house. My husband gave me food, but ill-treated me. He used to get angry without any reason.

Why did he get angry? without any reason—is he mad!—No, he is not mad.

Did he scold you for your faults!—He got angry without any cause.

He came from behind you as you were making the bed!—Yes, and sat in front of me.

He did not give you sufficient time to make out who he was?—He was my husband, who else could he be?

Is it not the fact that your father kept you at his house, because he wanted to borrow money, which the prisoner would not lend.—That is false. On one occasion my husband beat me so that all my ribs were aching for some days.

Did you not cry out on your nose being bitten off that Sirdar had done it;—No.

Did not your aunt come and tell you to cry out that your husband had done it?—No, it is false.

Did not Sirdar use to visit you?—No, it is false. My Sisear had called me to stay with her for two days, and I went to my husband's from Sirdar's house on the last occasion.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner in answer to the court, said: Fatma's father was unwilling to send her to my house. She lived for seven months at her father's house, and for twelve months at her brother-in-law's house. During her confinement at her father's house, I paid her per month at the rate of half an anna per day for her medicine. I sent several respectable people to Fatma's father in order to induce him to send my wife to my house, but he objected. I used to see her frequently with her brother-in-law who advised me to divorce her. Sirdar was playing a double part, and was the cause of her not being sent to my house. On the day of the occurrence, Sirdar came to me and asked me to give him some toddy to drink, as he had caused my wife to be sent to me. I bought six annas' worth of toddy, and we both drank it. We returned to my house, and we then separated. I told Sirdar I was going to my stable. On my return from the stable as I was going upstairs, I heard a cry of catch, catch." It was my brother-in-law who had bitten off the nose of my wife. On the first floor, Sirdar dashed aside my hand as I tried to catch him and ran downstairs. I went after him crying "catch, catch, he has cut off my wife's nose." My wife was unwilling to return to me, and this is a false charge she has brought. I am still willing to take back my wife. If my front teeth are examined, it would be found that I could not have bitten off the nose.

Mr. Strangman, in summing up the case, said there could be no doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner had bitten off the nose of his wife. The whole story told by the prisoner was absurd upon the face of it.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin next addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He contended it had not been shown to the satisfaction of the jury, or of anybody who heard the evidence, that it was the prisoners and not his brother-in-law, Sirdar, who bit off Fatma's nose. The woman was unwilling to live with her husband; and the husband had been brought into this trouble for compelling her to go to his house to live with him.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said it was most difficult to understand what object Sirdar could have in biting off the nose of his sister-in-law, still more why Fatmabai should come down from her room crying out that her husband had bitten off her nose if it was Sirdar who did so, it must be borne in mind that both the prisoner and Sirdar were drunk; and the jury must come to a conclusion on the theories which had been suggested to them.

His jury after a short consultation unanimously convicted the prisoner.

His lordship, in passing sentance, said the prisoner had been unanimously found guilty of an assault upon his wife which had disfigured her for ever. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a match between the Rangers and the Middlesex Regiment. Play to commence at 5-30, sharp. The following will represent the Rangers:—Full back—R. G. Harris; backs—A. Monahan, F. Greene, V. C. Martin, and C. A. Flower; ½ backs—T. Potts and C. F. Spencer; Forwards—F. Brewin, W. R. Jones, E. Good, C. Engel, H. Peters, W. Spencer, C. Aldridge, and W. Booker. Reserves—T. Walker, E. Charde, G. W. Ewens, and A. Dallas.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. Y. M. C. A.

A well contested match between the Y. M. C. Cricket Club and Municipal Cricket Club would have been decided on Saturday on the Y. M. Cricket Club ground had time allowed. The Municipal Cricket C. winning the toss elected to bat, and compiled 143 runs of which Daruwalla was responsible for 53. Guzdar for 24 and Dadarkar for 16. Both Daruvalla and Guzdar upheld their reputation as hard hitters, but they had a good deal of luck and had two or three lines apiece. Herbert and Allan bowled for the Y. M. Cricket Club the former taking 6 wkts for 54 and the latter 3 wkts for 37. On the Y. M. Cricket Club going to the wkts at about 5 p.m. 5 wkts fell rapidly, Chamare being responsible for 4 out of the 5, but after the fall of the fifth wicket George, who had been playing good cricket, was partnered by H. E. Harrington, and the two made a stand till time was called at 6-15 p.m., the score then standing 5 wkts for 78 runs, and making it anybody's game. Both George and Harrington played in fine style the former making 27 and the latter 22, both not outs. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Kirtaker, ct Harrington, b Herbert	10
Guard, ct Allan, b Herbert	5
Gazdar, b Herbert	24
Daruvalla, ct Harrington, b Herbert	51
Chinker, hit wicket b Stevens	0
Dadarkar, b Herbert	16
Vakharier, b Allan	0
Wadis, b Herbert	5
Chinoy, b Allan	11
Chamare, not out	8
Karanjia, b Allan	3
Extras	10
Total	143

Y. M. C. A.

S Lunn, b Chamare	6
A S Smith, b Chamare	1
E Waller, b Chinker	1
W B George, not out	27
J Stevens, b Chamare	2
J Allan, ct and b Chamare	8
H Harrington, not out	22
R Harrington	did not bat.
R Phillips	
A J Herbert	
C Aldridge	
Extras	11
Total	78

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

This match was played at Hindu Gymkhana ground on 3rd July, 1897, and ended in an easy win for the Hindus by 7 wickets and 63 runs for the Gymkhana. Mr. L. S. Bhandare, Dhondi, Agasker, and Potnis played well and contributed 42, 41, 13 (not out) and 11 runs respectively. The Innings was closed when the score reached 127 for 3 wickets down. The opponents were all out for 64 runs by the splendid bowling of Mr. L. S. Bhandare. The scores are as under:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Potnis, b Mody, c Date		12
Dhondi, l-b-w		41
Bhandare, b Saher		42
Agasker, not out		13
N G Jaikar	To bat	
G V Motha		
B S Vagh		
Shunker		
Purshotam		
Godambhe		
M R Jaiker		
Extras		18
Total		126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Date	50	0	22	0
Y W Desai	33	1	19	0
Madon	20	2	11	0
J J Motly	65	1	31	0
M P Metha	20	1	13	0
H L Saher	10	0	9	1

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

M P Metha, b Purshotam, c Vagh	10
Date, b Purshotam, c Agasker	0
S N Mehta, b Bhandare	0
J Dastur, run out	4
Motishu, b Bhandare	0
Saher, l b w	2
J J Mody, b Purshotam	9
Desai, b Bhandare, c Potnis	16
Madon, b Bhandare	5
Postwala, b Bhandare	2
R Dastur, not out	3
Extras	13
Total	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Bhandare	74	7	19	6
Purshotam	55	3	28	2
Shunker	15	0	6	1

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. DAIVADNYA C. C.

This match was played at P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday 4th July 1897, and ended in an easy win for the Gymkhana by an innings and 68 runs. The score being 133 and 30 and 55 for the Hindus, Messrs. G. G. Banda, L. S

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DOORGA DEVEE ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Bhunsalee Govindjee Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Ladif Hajee Allarakhia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of July, 1894, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling house or chawls of two stories and another house of one storey used as liquor shop standing theron, situate on the east side of Doorgadevee Road outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 245 new No. (2) 845, old survey No. 185 and new survey No. 4832, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Dorgadevee Ward No. 7491 and Coombharwada ward No. 7614 and Coombharwada Street Nos. 181, 183, and 185, Doorgadevee Street Nos. 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79 and 81, and bounded on the east by the Doorgadevee Temple, on the west by Coombharwada Street, and on the north and south by public roads.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF BOOKS ON CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort a valuable collection of books on civil and mechanical engineering, also a dumpy level, etc., the property of the late JAGONNATH SADASHEWJEE, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Baroda Water Works.

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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM NEAR PURBHADEVI TEMPLE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Antonio Francisco Dias, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th May, 1895; the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fasendari land or ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Purbhadevi Temple, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward, No. 2,848, and Street No. 328, admeasuring 44½ feet in length and 23 feet in breadth, bounded on the east and west by the vacant ground of D. A. Pereira, on the north by the cart of Mariam d'Abreo, and on the south by the house of Jose Francis D'Mello, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Ananthram & Co., of Mangalore.

No.	1.25 rubies weighing carats	18¼.		
"	II. 4	"	"	7 7-64.
"	IIIA. 1	"	"	2 1-4.
"	" B. 1	"	"	1 14-16.
"	" C. 1	"	"	1¼.
"	V A. 1 Sapphire	"	"	12 4-16.
"	" B. 1	"	"	3 1-4.

1 packet small rubies weighing carats 14 2-16.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CHRRIAGES, HORSE, &c.

The property of the late Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Nacrojee Wadia will be sold by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental Mill, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Baboola Tank Road, at Mazagon, and on the Tardeo Road.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, deceased.

By the direction of Bai Jerbai, widow, and administratrix of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, the valuable house properties mentioned below will (unless previously sold by private contract) be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on the days and at the times mentioned below :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, Solicitors for the said Bai Jerbai, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

Offers for purchase by private treaty may be addressed before the dates fixed for the sale to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that pieces or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2390, old Survey No. 582 and new Survey No. 3981, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5,540 1 5540, 3, 5540 (4) and 5,540 (5) and street No. 30,30 B, 30C and 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by Mazagon Road, partly by the property of Oodhowji Mulji and Girdhur Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the administratrix of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring four hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, with the groundfloor and four-storied building standing thereon, or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbag, comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Laxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Juggunnath Sunkersett, deceased, of the one part and Rustomjee Bhicajee Karanjawalla of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Slater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 101, 150, 151, 307, 378, 388, new Nos. 13555, 136 4, 13555, 13829, 12891, 13893, and 13895, old Survey Nos. 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 267, and new Survey No. 7045, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Manockjee Eduljee Contractor; on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and now to Mr. Rughoonath Muccoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenants and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1891, of which a copy may be inspected by the intending purchasers before the date of sale, at the office of the vendor's solicitors or in the sale room at the time of sale,—Dated this 25th day of June, 1897.

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GINNING FACTORY AT PALEJ, IN BROACH DISTRICT.

A Ginning Factory of 40 gins, consisting of a horizontal H. P. engine, 14" cylinder, 30" stroke, by Hicks, one boiler 25' by 6'-6" double flued 80 lbs. pressure by Benjamin Goodfellow with injector and water heater, a 19 feet screw cutting lathe, one roller grooving machine, one roller press, a fire engine, a cart weighing machine, godowns with buildings, outhouses, etc., in complete working order, situated at Palej, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. station in Broach district, belonging to the Nasserwanjee Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction at Bombay at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1897.

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NOTES.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best electro-plated ware, one first rate sweet toned iron framed cottage pianoforte by Stoudy and Co., rich table ornaments, valuable pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel H. W. B. BOYD, changing residence at the Apollo Hotel.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted circular brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong easy running victoria recently done up.

1 handsome gray Arab, 14-1½, goes well in harness and saddle believed sound.

1 powerful C. B. pony 13-3, 5 years, fast in saddle and harness can play pony, regularly ridden and driven.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd February, 1893, the following landed property :—

All that piece of fasadarce land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3158 and 3169, street Nos. 16 (1 and 2), containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeewan Govind, partly by a gully and partly by the property of Krishnarao Ragoonathjee, and on the south by the cart of Jugmohundas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagee, or to Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 pair very handsome grey Arab horses, 6 years, 14-3, believed sound, both go in single and double harness.

1 pair very handsome grey Arab horses, 8 years, 14-1, believed sound, both go in single and double harness.

1 English-built landau, very little used, with rubber tyres and patent hood, suitable for single or pair.

1 large American brake to drive four-in-hand.

1 American mail-coach.

1 four-seated open carriage.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSES and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, twists, etc., etc. :—

2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case muslin.
2 bales grey jaconets.
1 lot coloured handkerchiefs.
1 " black muslin.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Aga Goolamally Khoorasani and Mr. Hajee Syed Mirza Syed Mohsin Shirazee—

2 cases grenadines.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

Two lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted on Madras yesterday in London at 1s. 2 29-32d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d, making it 1s. 2 5-8d.

Consols advanced in London 1-16 per cent. to 112 13-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 104 ; and Paris Exchange on London was one centime higher at 25·10½ fcs. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. more at £62 15-16 ; while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118. Bar Silver was unaltered at 27 9-16d. per oz.; from New York no quotations are to hand.

The Goat and Sheep Skin Sales opened yesterday with a fair demand, and prices of Goat Skins 4d. to 1d. lower. There were offered 1,280,000 Goat Skins, and 1,180,000 sheep.

Gujrat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 445 per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, at 42 3-8s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal in a strong market ; Brown Rapeseed, at 39s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 300 bales Surats ; Imports, *Nil*. Spot prices were unchanged all round, except Egyptian Fair Brown which was 1-16d. higher, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; American Arrivals remained unaltered.

Yesterday having been a holiday in New York the markets there were closed.

Owing to interruption in telegraphic communication between this port and Japan no orders have been coming from the Far East during the last few days, and there is consequently hardly any demand for that quarter. For Europe the enquiry is very small ; but local mills are buying, which keeps prices steady. In new Cotton rates are Re. 1 lower.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Seeds are firm, but the prices asked by dealers will not admit of European orders being put through.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,054 bales.
Wheat	5,527 cwts.
Linseed	2,013 "
Rapeseed	10,853 "
Poppyseed	2,431 "
Castorseed	5,613 "
Rice	10,023 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady. The Kurrachee (s) has been fixed for one port at 9s. 6d. ; and August business has been done for Dunkirk at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet in tone, rates opened at 1s. 2 7-8d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce again, and very little is reported placed ; but there has been a fair enquiry for Bank Paper for ready and July delivery and rates receded 1-32d. all round, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·57 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a steady feeling in the market to-day, and rates after opening for 3½ per Cents at 101¼ and 101½ for Money and Account, respectively, advanced to 101 3-16 in the former position, and fell off to 101 3-16 in the latter. In Threes there was no change.

SHARES.—To-day Manokjee Petit Mill have advanced Rs. 25, David and Queen Rs. 10 each and China Rs. 5. Amedabad-Prantej Railway are Rs. 5 lower, and Tapty Valley Rs. 1½. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 7½, being quoted at Rs. 1,385 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 22nd June, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 22. Rs. A. P.	June 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000 0 0	76,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,42,87,556 5 6	1,53,59,093 13 2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,94,86,039 14 0	4,86,01,906 12 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,72,026 6 7	2,98,281 6 4
Sundries	28,66,764 14 3	28,35,32 12 7
Rs.	9,49,12,389 8 4	9,47,63,195 12 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	39,95,783 0 0	47,15,311 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	65,39,693 8 0	66,81,053 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,13,52,215 0 9	1,93,39,735 1 7
Accounts of Credit &c.	2,15,0,931 7 3	2,15,87,625 4 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,40,176 0 1	1,37,55,970 10 6
Balances with other Banks	12,91,687 5 8	7,16,704 15 7
Bullion	3,076 11 0	3,076 11 0
Dead Stock	13,48,020 11 9	13,48,111 11 9
Pumps	8,826 15 9	8,501 9 6
Sundries	11,33,216 2 9	11,32,315 7 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,30,41,373 15 7	1,46,93,025 13 7
Do. at Branches	1,05,56,382 9 9	1,08,01,709 15 7
Rs.	9,49,12,389 8 4	9,47,63,195 12 8

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 29th June, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,31,532	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,93,661	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,76,133	Dec.
Post Bills	1,73,745	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,39,832	Inc.
Loans	20,12,430	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	39,694	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,84,206	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,51,652	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,95,327	do.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	2,79,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	605	9	805
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	17,52,961	46,50,142	98,228	65,01,331
Total for 22 weeks...	18,40,961	49,29,142	1,02,223	68,72,331
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,13,755	2,80,305	2,704	3,96,764
Per mile of Ry do.	247	605	6	881
Total to corresponding date do.	25,89,353	60,75,345	1,03,232	87,77,930

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 25,764
Ditto to date ..... " 19,05,599

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th June 1897, on 140·91 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	29,600	30	32,630
Or per mile of Railway	21	210	...	231
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	81,304	4,32,246	2,678	5,16,228
Total for 22 weeks...	84,304	4,61,846	2,708	5,48,858
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,611	48,194	36	51,842
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	341	..	367
Total to corresponding date do.	85,899	6,48,246	2,101	7,36,241

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 19,211
Ditto to date ..... " 1,87,381

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—53 casks ale and 101 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 13 cases medicine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—70 bales paper, J Jadowjee ; 40 drums chemicals, Hussonally Sulleemanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Talazie s—6 cases perfumed spirit, C Lamb and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—30 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rauenthaler s—50 bags chemicals, H M Motha and Co ; 20 drums chemicals, Duckworth Sirvadkar and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rauenthaler s—57 cases earthenware, E P Mahomed and Co ; 15 cases playing cards, A Thawerbhoy ; 215 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BISNEY—July 6, at his residence, Cowasji Patel's Street, Fort, Bombay, Byramji Cowasji Bisney, father of Framji Byramji Bisney, and father-in-law of Dr. Kalkhusro M. Hiramanock. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

CORKE—July 5, at the Powder Works, Mazagon, Bombay, Ralph Corke, late Risaldar Major, 1st Bombay Lancers, aged 61 years. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

B. B.—The "rumour" in question is absolutely baseless.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1897.

THE effect of the plague upon the principal industry of Bombay naturally occupied a prominent share of attention both in the annual report of the Millowners' Association and in the speech delivered by the Chairman, Sir George Cotton, at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The report puts the percentage of mill-hands available just before the turn of the tide at only twenty per cent. Although the Chairman's estimate is not quite so low as this, everyone is agreed that a stage had been reached when the entire closing of all the mills seemed a not unlikely contingency. But while twenty per cent. of the operatives kept at their work, the Millowners' Association felt that it would not be right to deprive the faithful few of their means of support by a general closing of the mills. They kept the factories going—in some cases even at a loss,—and were in due course rewarded by the sure and steady return of the refugees. This action was largely due to the personal influence of the President, whose work in connection with the plague epidemic may be regarded as the crowning of the many valuable, services he has rendered to the city in recent years. Where others grumbled, complained, and hampered the work of those engaged in battle with the plague, Sir George Cotton gave them all the assistance he could. He saw the practical difficulties which stood in the way of carrying out the drastic measures proposed by irresponsible advisers. Sir George gave it as his opinion yesterday that had the segregation of the healthy been adopted at first the mills would probably have been closed, owing to the stampede of hands, for five or six months. These measures, remarked the Chairman "would have stopped your exports, and imports too, from the want of labourers to handle the goods ; and for reasons which are obvious to us all would have made Bombay nearly uninhabitable. You will remember that many of us built segregation sheds, but not with all our influence could we induce the men to occupy them. Government and the Commissioner of Police erected model camps, with no better result, the men preferring to resign their appointments even, rather than accept free quarters under such circumstances." These words are opportune at a time when some people talk as though the adoption of compulsory segregation in October last would have been the easiest thing imaginable. The city has suffered heavily, but, as Sir George Cotton remarked yesterday, never has plague been so unflinchingly and successfully grappled with before ; never has it dealt so lightly in proportion to the extent of the population of the cities it has entered. The school of calamity is one in which valuable lessons are learned, and the chastening influence of the plague will assuredly be seen in improved sanitation, and in other features of civic progress for many years to come.

The Millowners have had a specially hard experience, and it may be hoped that its lessons will not go unheeded. Already their trials have had practical outcome in the efforts now being made to introduce a new and more stable element into the labour supply upon which they depend for the working of the mills. The Chairman seems doubtful as to the practical benefits likely to arise from a scheme which leaves out of account the natural laws of supply and demand. His own experience of the foreign element in the mills, the Purdassees, is that while they made good sepoys and work fairly well in the blowing room amongst the cards, they are very indifferent hands for frames and mules. It may be pointed out, however, that the promoters of the scheme do not claim that the imported labour will in the first instance be more efficient than that of the Konkani hands. Their contention is that as the new comers are likely to settle permanently to mill-work, they will in the course of a few years acquire a technical skill that owing to the migratory habits of the operatives is not at present forthcoming. The need for improved organization was freely admitted by Sir George Cotton, who intimated his intention of submitting a scheme with this end in view for consideration when the normal conditions of the industry are fully re-established. The improvements to be suggested will be in regard to notices, leave of absence, payment of wages, and the construction of model dwellings for the hands, the object in view being to raise the social condition of the mill-hands and thus to increase the inducements to them to settle down to their work. The agents who are most sanguine in regard to imported labour will doubtless gladly concur in any movement along these lines, for even should the efforts to infuse a new element be successful, the Konkan must still remain the chief recruiting centre for operatives. If there should be reasonable ground for believing that improved conditions of work and wages would induce the Konkani labourers to keep regularly the mills, no millowner would take the trouble or go to the expense of importing hands from distant parts of India. But we are doubtful whether any workable scheme that can be devised would do more than very partially mitigate the unsatisfactory conditions which now prevail. Larger earnings, for instance, would only be a means of shortening the period of bondage in the mills, by providing the operatives all the sooner with the funds demanded by the money-lender, to let them live for a longer period in their ancestral village homes. The powerful competition of Japan for the China yarn trade supplies a reason for caution in regard to proposals that might have the effect of increasing the cost of production. Sir George Cotton reminded the millowners of this yesterday, and urged that cheapness of production should be aimed at by keeping pace with the improvements in machinery, by careful management, and by a better organisation of the labour supply.

Nearly half the production of the spinning mills in India is exported to China, the total trade with that country last year amounting to half-a-million bales. It is therefore not suprising that the Association should have devoted considerable attention to the report that negotiations were being carried on by the Chinese Government with Foreign Powers with the object of obtaining sanction to an increase of the import and export duties at the Chinese Ports. The duty on imports of cloth in China is levied not according to quality, but to length, and a piece costing one rupee has to pay as much duty as a piece costing four times the amount. The Committee of the Association therefore took the opportunity to submit to the Government of India a proposal that if the tariffs were revised the basis of classification should be the quality of the warp and weft employed in the texture of the cloth. Meanwhile the Chamber of Commerce was invited by Government to state what effect was likely to be produced by an enhancement of the Chinese duties upon the Bombay trade. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee, on which the Millowners' Association was represented, to consider the subject. In their reply to the enquiry of Government the committee expressed the belief that the enhancement of the duties would be adverse to Indian trade and favour China-grown opium and China-manufactured cotton goods and yarns. It was pointed out that in the latter industry China has, within the past three years, made very considerable progress, and continues to do so. These representations were timely, and presumably were not overlooked when the negotiations on the subject were carried on between Lord Salisbury and Li Hung Chang. Fortunately for our trade very little has been heard of the project of late, as the refusal of the Chinese Government to give any reasonable *quid pro quo* for the concession asked for seems to have brought negotiations to a standstill. A question of a similar kind, though one of intrinsic insignificance, is that of the enhancement of the duty levied by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar upon imports of cotton goods from British India. The contention of the Association that the heavy duty is unduly protective to the Indore mills, is not gainsaid by the Government of India, who decline to interfere simply on the ground that the question is not of sufficient importance. Looked at only from the point of view of the trade with a single State this is no doubt correct. But if the principle underlying the decision of the Indore Durbar is followed in other States, the question will be one of very great importance in view of the increase of the mill industry in Native Principalities. There is very little said in the report regarding the alterations in the incidence of the cotton duties which so agitated the millowners eighteen months ago. There can be no doubt that the imposition of excise has pressed hardly upon the weaving department of the industry and has been protective of the old hand-loom industry, which shows some signs of revival. But it is useless to endeavour to raise the question of legislation again, and the Bombay Millowners are well advised in allowing the matter to rest where it is. The prospect held out when the excise was imposed, of a repeal of the duties, should the finances of the country allow, has become very distant. Famine, plague, and earthquake have told so heavily upon the State exchequer, that it is altogether out of the question for Government to lighten the burden of taxation for some years to come.

THE return of accidents on Indian Railways for the year ending December 31 has just been published. The mail trains are just being made to accelerate their pace, but increased speed does not mean increased danger, strange as it may appear, and it has often been shown that accidents occur more frequently to slow than to quick trains. We need have little fear that our unprecedentedly low record of accidents will be seriously affected as a result of greater speed. The report shows, however, that in 1896 the figures ran high. Accidents to trains, rolling stock, and permanent way caused the death of 39 persons, and injury to 152. But then there were two serious accidents in the year such as do not frequently occur. First of these was the fire on the East Indian Railway in April, when eleven persons were burnt. The second was the Delhi collision, when thirteen persons were killed. The numbers injured in these accidents were thirty-two and twenty-two, respectively, whilst other fourteen were injured in the collision at Kadiam, on the East Coast Railway. Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," the largest number (50) occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Next to it comes the Eastern Bengal State Railway (standard gauge) with 33 accidents. Under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 88, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Next comes the Great Indian Peninsula and the North-Western State Railways with 83 and 74 accidents on each, respectively. Under "Fire in trains" the largest number occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway—41 accidents. Next comes the Madras Railway with 29 accidents. Under the head "Other accidents," the largest number, *viz.*, 51, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Then in order of demerit come the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the North-Western State Railway with 31 and 25 accidents on each under the heads "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" and "Failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," although, as noticed above, the largest numbers of accidents, *viz.*, 50, under the former head and 88 under the latter, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (standard gauge) Railways, respectively. An increase under these two heads also occurred on the metre-gauge lines, the largest numbers on these railways, *viz.*, 21 under the former head, and 54 under the latter head, which occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa and Southern Mahratta Railways. This is how the accidents are analysed, and the Railway official shown who is most successful in his management. As regards cattle accidents, the South Indian Railway takes the lead with 343, the Southern Mahratta Railway coming next with 313

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DETERMINED ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

RUPTURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 6.

The Turkish Ministers have declined to accede to the Collective Note of the Powers regarding the Greek frontier question.

Their negative reply is regarded as a virtual rupture of the negotiations.

The Ambassadors are now deliberating.

The Grand Vizier has declared to the Sultan that he will never sign an agreement based upon the strategic frontier line proposed by the Ambassadors.

MASSACRE IN THESSALY BY TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The *Standard* in a telegram from Athens states that 2,000 Turks and Albanians have raided the village of Kalabaka in Thessaly. Most of the inhabitants fled to the mountains, and others were either massacred or imprisoned.

RETURN OF THE COLONIAL FORCES.

The Colonial Troops have commenced returning home.

Detachments of Hongkong, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, and other artillerymen and engineers have gone to Shoeburyness and Chatham, respectively, for a course of instruction.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

THE POONA MURDERS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to several questions, read the despatches received from India regarding the Chitpore riots and the Poona murders.

The Viceroy in these praised the promptitude displayed by the Calcutta Police Commissioner in the riots, which were local and the importance of which had been exaggerated.

Referring to the Chitpore riots, Lord George said the Government had no intention of compromising with the rioters.

Lord George said that Lord Sandhurst denied *seriatim* the statements made in the Poona memorial, and said that the authorities all along had been most considerate.

He added that Lord Sandhurst had throughout merited and obtained the complete confidence of both the present and late Governments.

THE MIGRATION TO SIMLA.

Regarding the migration of the Government to Simla, he said the subject had been considered nine years ago, and there was no reason to alter the decision then arrived at.

THE COMING NILE EXPEDITION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Brodrick, Under-Secretary for War, in reply to a question, said that the Egyptian Government will conduct the forthcoming operations on the Nile. It was not, he added, intended to supersede the Sirdar Kitchener.

THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question from Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, said that the concession to the Mozambique Company extended over another twenty-five years. He was not aware that the company had been granted fresh privileges in Delagoa Bay.

THE CEYLON REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Mr. Chamberlain, yesterday, received the Ceylon representatives, who were introduced by Sir J. R. Saunders, the Ceylon Treasurer.

THE INDIAN OFFICERS AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty the Queen, yesterday, inspected and handed medals to the Indian officers at Windsor.

THE KEMPTON PARK RACE-COURSE COMPANY AND ITS APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal has allowed the appeal of the Kempton Park Race-course Company against the decision of the Lord Chief Justice granting an injunction restraining betting in Tattersall's ring on their course.

The Master of the Rolls opined that the Act did not apply to betting in race-course enclosures.

The decision in the Dunn Case is therefore also wrong.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The P. and O. s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 12 midnight, last night, and the s.s. Masilia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT POONA.

ELEVEN CASES AMONG THE LANCERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

Eleven cases of plague have occurred in the 2nd Bombay Lancers, of which three have proved fatal. The remainder are under treatment, having been sent to the General Plague Hospital at Sungum. The houses have been unroofed, and the families of the sufferers despatched to the Segregation Camp near Sankereti Road. The troops have moved out from the lines and are under canvas some 600 or 800 yards away. The regimental bazaar is also closed. The inhabitants have been sent away. The officers of the regiment are doing all they can to stop the spread of the disease. There are no cases of cholera at present in the regiment.

THE PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

A portion of the Punitive Force has started work in the city. Twenty-one Mounted Sowars have been already employed, and commenced their work.

Mr. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, inspected, this morning, about a dozen soldiers who are to act as Constables.

One hundred and fifty Native Constables will be got by drafts from other places, and some few recruited locally.

GENERAL NAIRNE'S CONDITION.

General Nairne passed a bad night yesterday, and was restless owing, it is believed, to his being obliged to lie on one side only.

LATER.

On enquiry at Magdala House, this evening, his Excellency General Nairne was reported to be progressing as favourably as could be desired.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

FIFTY-ONE ARMED MEN CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Reports from the Tochi Field Force state that the wounded continue doing well.

Three Sarwans and six camels moving towards Datta Khel with private stores were attacked on Saturday morning by twenty or thirty men near Boya.

Pursuit parties of Cavalry and Infantry from Boya and Miran started out when the news arrived, and followed up the tracks of camels and captured and brought in fifty-one armed men.

One Sarwan was killed and two road coolies wounded.

The 6th Bengal Infantry arrived Edwardesabad on Saturday.

THE FIRST BRIGADE AT DATTA KHEL.

With the exception of a portion of the European contingent the whole of the first Brigade of the Tochi Valley Field Force is now concentrated at Datta Khel.

The second Brigade has reached Bannu and is on line of march between that place and Datta Khel, so General Corrie Bird will soon be within striking distance of the enemy. The Rifle Brigade have stood their trying march capitally.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MADHA KHEL.

LAHORE, JULY 6.

I hear from Native sources that the Madha Khel and the Mahsud Waziris have left their homes, and are now settled at Khoosa. They have sent their families and animals towards Mangal and Khost, and are making preparations to oppose the British Troops.

It is also reported that a considerable number of the tribesmen, armed with rifles and swords, are gathering themselves together.

THE WAZIRIS AND THE AMIR.

A petition for help has been presented by the Waziris to the Amir.

The Amir replied that they were robbers, and a constant source of trouble both to himself and to the British Government. He declined to assist them unless they submitted to the British, and has accordingly forbidden his officers to allow the Waziris to enter Afghan territory in their flight.

EDWARDESABAD, JULY 3.

The 6th Bengal Infantry arrived this morning looking fit.

The Rifle Brigade had only nine in the hospital yesterday at Kohat, and are standing the heat well. The weather here is damp, and there is a sultry heat.

JULY 4.

Six private camels, marching on their own account to Datta Khel, and without the knowledge of any of the authorities, and without an escort, were attacked yesterday about two miles this side of Boya. One Sarwan was killed, one Sarwan and two road coolies were wounded, and the camels were carried off. The Cavalry and Infantry at Boya on receipt of the information, pursued, and the Cavalry from Miran Shah also moved out. The Cavalry followed the track of the camels up a nullah and came on a party of 50 armed men, who opened fire. The party were captured, and brought into Boya and blood was found in the swords of some of them. The matter is being investigated.

The rest camp at Latammar is ready, and the remaining tents required to complete the rest camp here are being put up. *Chappers* will be erected over all rest camp tents later, in view of the movement of parties along the line to Khushalgarh. The weather is hot and damp.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Deccani-Mahomedan Squadron of the 2nd Bombay Lancers is to be replaced by a Squadron composed of Rajputs of Western Rajputana.

Lieutenant Boileau, R. E., Bombay, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Aden, vice Captain Aitken, on leave.

The system of identification by finger-prints has been extended to all persons brought on the Military Pension List since September 30th last.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S FAREWELL VISIT.

POONA, JULY 6.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay paid a farewell visit to the Bishop's High School.

Addressing the assembled schools, his Lordship said he had watched the progress of the school for twenty years with great pleasure. No church or school in the Presidency had a higher character to maintain. It was an excellent thing for by which to feel that he was proud of his school and that he should strive to make the school proud of him.

His Lordship granted the school half-holiday, and wished them good-bye.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Candia, (extra) left here for Bombay on the 3rd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Natal, left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 5th inst., at 5 p.m., and is expected here on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 16-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 11th, 25th and 52nd Field Batteries, on arrival in India next cold season, will be located at Bangalore, Jubbulpure and Ferozepore respectively.

THE Government of India have ruled that free passages to their intended place of residence by road and river, as well as by rail, shall in future be granted to British soldiers discharged otherwise than by purchase and permitted to settle in India, and their families, and also to widows and children of soldiers desirous of remaining permanently in India.

LIEUTENANT R. A. STEEL, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed permanent Squadron Officer in the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT C. R. HARBORD is transferred from 1st to the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, as permanent Squadron Officer.

LIEUTENANT R. S. St. JOHN is transferred frpm the 29th to the 40th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant G. D. P. Swinley, 37th Dogras, is transferred to the 31st Punjab Infantry as a temporary arrangement.

COLONEL P. D. JEFFREYS, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Welch, 2nd Bombay Infantry; and Major P. A. Buckland are permitted to return to duty.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenent H. L. Stantan, 3rd Infantry for 6 months; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Allen, 2nd Sikhs; Captain W. F. Conran, 25th Bombay Infantry; Captain C. Le. G. Justice, 13th Bengal Infantry; Captain R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Paleologus, 29th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, Central India Horse; and Lieutenant J. S. Shea, 15th Bengal Cavalry, for 3 months.

HIS Excellency General Sir George White, V. C., G. C. I. E., K. C. B., is pleased to present the following musketry prize to be competed for during the season 1897-98:—1. A silver cup, value Rs. 500, to the British Service. 2. A silver cup, value Rs. 500, to the Native Army. 3. A Magdala gold medal to the best shot in the Native Army.

ONE cup will be awarded to the British Service team and the other to the Native Army team making the highest aggregate score at the annual meetings of the following Rifle Association:—(a) The Bengal Presidency Rifle Association at Meerut. (b) The Southern India Rifle Association at Bangalore. (c) The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association at Poona. (d) The Hyderabad Rifle Association at Secunderabad. (e) The Burma Rifle Association at Mandalay.

THE Magdala gold medal will be awarded to that native officer, non-commissioned officer or man making the highest aggregate score in the competition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, JUNE 18.

THERE are distinct signs in the Money market of the effect of the approaching Jubilee celebrations, an indisposition being shown on the part of brokers and others to do fresh business. Cash is accumulating in London, and rates remain weak, owing to the difficulty of finding employment for all the available surpluses offering. This week's Bank return has revealed an addition to the reserve of over half a million, thanks to a large return of coin from the provinces; but very little of it was placed to the credit of the market, being chiefly absorbed by payments into the Government deposits. Bankers' balances, however, still stand at the respectable total of close upon thirty-nine millions, though included in this, it should be borne in mind, are some Indian, Colonial, and Japanese balances. The figures of the return all round are considerably lower than at the corresponding date a year ago, but at that time, of course, they were unduly swollen by the accumulations of months of inanition. There are no indications yet of any change in the easy conditions prevailing in the market.

Readers in India will be interested on the following survey of the prospects of wheat supply from "Broomhall's Corn Trade News":—"It is evident that we cannot look to America for any great wheat surplus next season. She may do as well as she has done in the season just drawing to a close, but that is all one has a right to hope for from the present outlook. India, according to the final official data, has produced a crop of 21,000,000 quarters, or within 500,000 quarters of our deduction from the early reports. This total is about 5,000,000 quarters less than the revised estimate of the previous year's famine crop, so it is certain we shall receive but trifling quantities of wheat from India during the ten months ending March, 1898. Perhaps 500,000 quarters, possibly less, will comprise India's total exports, which is the same quantity as was exported in 1896-7. The Russian spring wheat crop is yet in the balance, the winter wheat promises barely as big a surplus as we have been able to secure this season. The Balkan peninsula has fared badly during the past three or four weeks, torrential downpours have been prevalent all the spring in that part of Europe, and for the last three weeks immense damage to crops and property has been wrought in Roumania, Bulgaria, Roumelia, and parts of South Russia. This damage may very possibly have cut down the exportable surplus from the Balkan peninsula considerably; our readers can judge of what importance these regions are as exporters from a glance at the following figures:—

Annual Wheat Exports Balkan Peninsula.

	Qrs.
*1896-7	9,500,000
1895-6	8,800,000
1894-5	4,560,000
1893-4	4,10,1,000
1892-3	6,903,000

* Seven weeks estimated.

With the loss of two or three million quarters from this part of Europe, and the probability that Western Europe (France) will require two or three million quarters more than she has taken this season, there seems no prospect of supply being able to catch up with the demand during 1897-8. Making full allowance for a probable increase in the invisible supplies in the United Kingdom now as compared with a year ago, it is perfectly safe to reckon that the present season will finish up with the stocks visible and invisible throughout Europe and America something like 80,000,000 bushels less than at the beginning, say 40,000,000 bushels less in merchants' and 40,000,000 bushels less in farmers' hands."

According to Mr. Consul General Hawes, the cultivation of coffee is attracting much attention in the Hawaiian Islands, and promises to become an important article of export. Though yet in a somewhat experimental stage, coffee planting has nevertheless made great strides in the past five years, and "there is every reason to believe that ultimately the industry will be placed on a sound and profitable footing." Before that end has been attained, however, "it is not improbable that several failures and disappointments will take place from various causes." The situation at the present time is very similar to that of Ceylon in the early days, when plantations were started in all sorts of unsuitable places without any regard to soil or elevation; the result being that many estates were abandoned and large sums of money were lost before coffee planting could be called a success or a profitable investment. That the Hawaiian Islands are eminently adapted to the successfull cultivation of the plant seems to be assured by the numerous patches of wild coffee trees throughout the islands, and particularly in the district of Kona, in Hawaii; but wheather they will produce trees yielding crops year after year which will prove remunerative to the planter, with the high price of labour as compared with other countries, is a question which remains to be answered. With regard to labour for coffee culture there is said to be much diversity of opinion. The best authorities are opposed to the contract system which has been in practice in the past on the various sugar plantations, and is still greatly in vogue. The contract plan was the only one at first open to the planter that secured him means for controlling and retaining his labourers on his plantation, but it was open to many serious abuses, and has caused from time to time endless trouble and disputes. At present the feeling is strongly in favour of the monthly free labourer, and the Japanese as a class, when properly handled, are found to be steady, good workmen. The Chinese also make excellent field hands, but they are very scarce for such purposes. The native Hawaiian cannot be recommended, being by some authorities considered totally unfit as a labourer on a coffee plantation, as he is "most unreliable, and from his nature seems to abhor any employment which demands constant and regular attendance." Other authorities, again, have great hopes that he will become useful in the coffee fields, and that the more intelligent may ultimately, like the Japanese, be even trusted with pruning and planting.

The French home Customs tariff of 1892 provides that, with a few exceptions, the import duties in French colonies on goods produced elsewhere than in France are to be the same as those in force in the mother country. The exceptions comprise the colonies on the African West Coast, the small French establishments in India, Obok on the Somali coast, and the small ports in Madagascar then held by France. In these the rates of duty were various, but all were considerably lower than the rates prescribed in the home tariff. The obvious motive for the more liberal treatment of foreign goods in the exempted colonies was that their geographical contiguity to those of other nations, chiefly of Great Britain, and the difficulty of guarding their ill-defined hinterland boundaries, made it impossible to prevent smuggling. Since, however, the progress in recent years in the delimitation of the several West African colonies has partly removed these obstacles, a tendency has been shown by the French colonial authorities to restrict the import to the productions of the mother country by gradually raising the import duties on those of foreign nations. This tendency has been especially conspicuous in the "Rivieres du Sud," the French territory on the north of Sierra Leone—there called the "Nothern Rivers,"—and in Porto Novo (French Dahomey). In the Northern Rivers great pains have been bestowed upon the port of Konakry, with a view to drawing away the trade of Freetown, Sierra Leone, and undoubtedly with considerable success. Buildings, including educational establishments, have been erected there, and efforts have been made to divert caravan trade with the hinterland from Freetown to Konakry. Influence has even been exerted upon British merchants having houses at the former place for the purpose of inducing them to open branches at the latter. The policy thus being pursued in the French West African colonies is, of course, in harmony with that previously adopted in Indo-China, in Algeria, in Madagascar and elsewhere; the French Government also desires to carry it out in Tunis. It is the old colonial exploitation policy, discarded by this country more than seventy years ago, which has brought upon Spain the trouble of the Cuban rebellion. No regard is paid to the fact that the increased cost of imported goods is a heavy burden upon the inhabitants of these colonies, who, because of their poverty, must have their clothing and other necessaries of civilised life at low prices if at all. Such low-priced commodities are produced only to a very small extent in France, and it is highly improbable that the course now being pursued in the West African colonies can appreciably enlarge the consumption of French manufactures there. In the case of Madagascar representations of this kind have been made to the Government by French citizens trading with the island, who have declared that they cannot obtain in their own country the cheaper classes of goods fitted for the slender means of these backward populations. The new policy appears to ingnore the contingency that the people of the French West African colonies may obtain imported goods through the neihbouring British or German territories, the fear of which has hitherto been one of the reasons against applying there the tariff of the mother country.

A preliminary statement of the result of the annual inquiry into the production of the precious metals in the United States, by the Director of the United States Mint Department, has been communicated from Washington to a New York paper. It appears that the present head of the Department, Mr. Preston, finds the American production of gold in 1896 to have been about dols. 53,000,000, or dols. 6,250,000 more than in 1895, and the production of silver to have been 57,700,000 fine ounces, or 1,900,000 ounces more than in 1895. It will be seen that the increase in the production of gold has been relatively much greater than the increase in the production of silver, so far as the United States are concerned; the increase in the case of the yellow metal being about 12 per cent, against an increase of only about 3½ per cent in the output of silver. These proportions probably understate the relative output of gold and overstate the relative output of silver as regards the whole world. Yet gold is dearer do-day than it was in 1895, while silver has this year relapsed to about the lowest price on record. The relapse in the latter has occurred, as everybody knows, since the closing of the Japan Mint to silver. Yet we may still expect to hear that it is the "enormous" increase in the production of silver that has lowered its price.

Meanwhile the drain of gold from the Australasian colonies continues to attract attention there. The Melbourne "Argus" estimates that during the first four months of the year, inclusive of raw gold from Queensland and New Zealand, the total amount sent from the colonies was at least £5,000,000. It is again repeated that capital is being withdrawn by British investors as it becomes available, and is also being sent to London by colonial capitalists for more profitable investment than it can at present find in the colonies. Another reason for the efflux of the yellow metal from Australasia is the great expansion of imports of commodities since the beginning of the year. In the present condition of the export trade of the Australasian colonies, it is remarked, so far as everything but gold is concerned, "there is nothing to warrant an expansion of over £2,000,000 from 1895 to 1897 (first 12 weeks only), and the vacancy has to be filled either by the transference of banking credit or by gold. But the transference of banking credit is for the present about at an end, and therefore gold has to go."

Say what they will to the contrary, English cycle manufacturers are evidently meeting with a good deal of competition from America producers. Evidence is not wanting that American machines are making headway over here as well as in Germany, where an agitation is being fostered in favour of a heavy import duty on American cycles. It is stated that American makers are appointing agents all over the United Kingdom, and in all cases machines are listed at popular prices. Notwithstanding the tall talk indulged in by some manufacturers as to the briskness of the home trade, there is every reason to fear that the industry is far from being active, and proof of this is shown by the fact that a certain firm of well-known makers are sending out circulars in all directions soliciting orders for export. But what we wish to emphasize is that the American competition is not to be lightly poohpoohed, even by first-class makers, and the sooner they descend from their pedestal and try conclusions with American manufacturers on their own ground, viz., a neat, well-finished and serviceable machine at a popular price, the better it will be for the industry and their own pockets.

The "bold smuggler" of the transpontine drama, who wore ringlets, pistols, and cutlasses, who was always in a bellicose mood and never happy except when "running" contraband goods or exterminating coastguardsmen, is now a thing of the past. But if this type is as extinct as the dodo, it need not be supposed that smuggling is dead, or that the smuggler has ceased to be. In England there are few temptations, but a high tariff stimulates his professional instincts and sharpens his ingenuity. An incident illustrating this is reported from the New York Custom-house. There came to Hoboken in a Rotterdam steamer a man who was very particular about the spelling of his name, not without reason, for he called himself Lindner Schulte, but had little to say as to whence he came or whither he was going. The zealous Customs inspectors, who had boarded the steamer before she went into dock, found in his pockets a quantity of artificial eyes, which, he said, were merely samples. But men who have found diamonds in travellers' soap cases are apt to lose faith in human nature, and when Lindner Schulte declared that he had no dutiable goods with him they carefully searched his trunk, and found that it had a false bottom, beneath which were stowed artificial eyes of every shade and colour, brown and black and blue, ten thousand in number. Whilst the officers were still looking at the many orbs that blankly returned their gaze Mr. Lindner Schulte judiciously mingled with the crowd and was seen no more. The United States ad valorem duty on artificial eyes is 40 per cent. The penalty of smuggling is a fine of $2,000 and five years' imprisonment. Under these circumstances it is probable that "Uncle Sam" will obtain ten thousand artificial eyes for nothing. It is not a case of Herod being out-Heroded, but of Argus being out Argussed.

Reporting on the American cotton market in their circular dated June 9, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say:—"The steadiness of values in the absence of either aggressive support from a speculative interest or an active demand for spinning purposes has been due to a growing belief that the crop has not been doing well under the unseasonable weather conditions of the past six weeks. Another factor has been the slow change that seems to be passing over the American mind toward a hopeful rather than a pessimist view of the future, which latter has for so long dominated the minds of the entire business community. At this time of the year the plant should be reaching a point in its growth where it will be called upon to give sustenance to its fruit, and judging from the official report, the plant, except in favoured sections, is as a rule smaller and more backward than for many seasons. Of course, it is yet possible under extremely favourable weather conditions for the plant to recover from these ills, but it is not usual to expect a mammoth crop from such a stand as has been secured. While, therefore, the South hopes to secure a large cotton crop, each day which passes without change seems to moderate the expectations so confidently advanced earlier in the season. Undoubtedly the recent small improvement has been caused mainly by a covering demand from American traders, as the European buyers who usually contract during June and July for 'fall' shipments have been waiting for the effect of the promised large crop, in lower prices, before attempting to secure their usual early supplies.

IT is stated that the Hon. Mr. Risley of Calcutta comes to Bombay to learn something of the working of the Bombay Municipal Act. It seems rather ludicrous observes a Calcutta paper, that the metropolis of the Empire should look to the Western capital as a model.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			18
	Chukla			
	Gomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			18
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady			2
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			16
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
	Parel			
F	Sewri			9
	Sion			
G	Mahim			5
	Worli			
	Water Division			0
	Non-Resident & Unknown			3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road	0	1	1
	Total	*Nil*	1	77
	Total to date	12,637	10,691	

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Hospital return from June 16th to 30th:—Admissions 3, death 1, discharged cured 3, one being a non-plague case and under treatment 5.

SIND FREE FROM PLAGUE.

We are still entirely free from the plague. The Plague Committee resolved on the 3rd July that Plague Superintendents will be unnecessary from the 10th instant, and that the Commissioner be asked to communicate with the Government re the dissolution of the Plague Committee from the 1st August.

LOWER DAMAUN.

During the last two days the total mortality was respectively 1 and 3, only two being cases of plague in Kharewaty of old standing. The Administrator has provided the cheap grain shop with certain bags of rice and pulse for sale, but owing to the carelessness of the custodian of the stores, some of the rice is utterly unfit for human consumption and will have to be thrown into the sea. A quantity of pulse which is worm-eaten will meet the same fate. The British cordon on the Damaun frontier and the isolation of Lower Damaun have deprived some of the officials of their work and given them long holidays and while enjoying an easy life in Upper Damaun, an official who was instrumental in bringing distress in Lower Damaun, has, with a view to prolong the holidays, reported that there was still an epidemic of plague in Lower Damaun and there was no distress of food—the reverse of the actual facts. The Municipal Corporation of Damaun which had virtually ceased to exist since the last five months, and whether as a body or the individual members rendered no service during the time of the plague, held its first meeting last Saturday under the pressure and threats of the Government, but for want of a quorum no business could be transacted. The long looked for rain at last paid us a visit at daybreak to-day and by 9 a.m. the rain-guage at Shet Sorabjee's residence registered 54 cents. Since then the sky has cleared and the heat has considerbly increased, but as the barometer is rapidly falling more rain is expected during the course of the day.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

THE weather yesterday was much more favourable to the needs of agriculturists than on any day for the last fortnight. There was heavy rain during the night, and showers fell with only occasional breaks most of the day. The sky had a monsoon appearance, and the wind, although not very strong, was in the right quarter for further rain.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Goa, Captain H. B. C. Plommer, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Zanzibar via Mombassa, Lamoo and Aden, experienced unsteady and moderate to strong monsoon, fine weather, but hazy with unusual monsoon sea. The Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarello, which reached this port yesterday from Genoa, had south-west monsoon and heavy south-west swell and no rain. The Knight Line s. s. Kt. Templar, Captain W. W. Pain, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, met with fine and variable winds and heavy westerly swell.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret very much your Reporter, who generally gives a fairly accurate account, did not see fit to take notice of the few desultory remarks I made at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation regarding the proposal of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., asking the Corporation to further subsidise the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by providing for a term of five years for the new chair of a teacher for sanitary engineering and plumbing.

I was not opposed to the grant itself, but I tried, perhaps feebly, to show that it was not right on principle to make it. The Technical Institute, of which Sir George Cotton is the President, and the Hon. Mr. Wadia the Secretary, has many friends in the Corporation and I began by remarking that while it was "doing an untold amount of good," I felt a doubt as to the propriety of making such a grant at the present juncture. A similar proposal some time ago failed to elicit the approval of the leader of the Corporation, I mean the Hon. Mr. Mehta, who it is now confidently expected, will ere long return to this vacant post at the Corporation, at whose meetings not only is his genial presence greatly missed, but also his vigorous and effective voice, and I do not see that the times have since altered in any way so as to warrant the grant and make what then appeared inopportune and inexpedient now look seasonable and proper. An excuse is sought for in the remark that the men this proposed class will turn out will be useful for the Health Department, when it is re-organised on a proper basis. Any one of the Colleges, Government or private, if it conducts an active canvass and enlists the sympathy of a few leading Councillors, might now, with every hope of success, approach the Corporation for a special subsidy on the ground that the Institution would produce a class of men who would become useful and serviceable to the Corporation in the effective administration of some one department of the Municipality.

The next question is what will become of the students who will be turned out every year duly passed. The successful Graduates from other classes of the Institute do generally find profitable employment in mills and cognate institutions, but these gentlemen trained as they will be for a special and limited object, would, in course of a short time, find themselves at a disadvantage in earning a livelihood at all, and perhaps curse the day they went in for that sort of training unless the Municipality took them on *ad libitum*, which it is hardly likely to do.

If the Institute wanted more funds, it would have been better, in my humble opinion, to have made an appeal *ad misericordiam* to the Corporation, and I am quite sure it would have met with a favorable response.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, July 6. S. D KHOTE.

QUESTIONS were in the few days following the departure of last mail to be put in the House with regard to the alleged disadvantages under which persons of English descent domiciled in India are placed as compared with the natives and with Englishmen who have been educated at home. The matter is being agitated with some vigour, and it is stated that support has been obtained for the agitation in influential quarters. The main grievances are the disfavour shown to domiciled aspirants to posts under the Government and the want of educational advantages. In regard to the latter point, Lord George Hamilton is to be asked to-morrow whether the Government of India maintains colleges for the higher education of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and why no similar provision is made for Europeans and Eurasians.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ABLE ADDRESS BY SIR GEORGE COTTON.

SIR GEORGE COTTON, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, presided at the annual meeting of the Association, held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Deputy Chairman; Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Nusserwanjee N. Wadia (Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Hormusjee Sorabjee Batliwala (Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Damodardas Tapidas (Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ld.); D. J. Tata (Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); Dhanamsey Soondardas and Goculdas Naranjee (Soonderdas S. & W. Manufacturing Mills Co., Ld.); Ranchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mills Co., Ld.); Damodardas Lakhmidas (Lakhmidas and Damodher Mills Ld.); J. F. Fernandes, R. R. Khote and S. D. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Sassoon J. David (Standard and David Mills Co. Ld.); H. R. Greaves (Anglo-Indian, Empress and New Empress, Imperial, James Greaves Leopold, Connaught, and Howard, and Bullough Mills Co., Ld.); Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (Manockjee Petit, Victoria Framjeee Petit and Mazagon Mills Co Ld.); Fazalbhoy Vishrahim (Star of India Mills Ld.); Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Currimbhoy Mills, Ld.); Ramchandra Heeraj and Narranjee Dwarkadas (Jewa Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.); Vassonjee Khimjee (Wallace Flour Mills); Khimjee Purshotam (Union S. & W. Co., Ld.). J. K. Purulkar and Gordhandas Goculdas Teipal (Bombay National Manufacturing Co. Ld.); Vijbhoocandas Atmaram (Saraswatee Mills Ld.); S.M. Moses and A. E. Moses (Sasson S. & W. Co. Ld.); Dharamsey Morarjee (Morarjee Goculdas and Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.); Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (Surat Press); D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); C. Douglas (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co. Ld.); Govindjee Thackersay and Vithaldas Thackersay Mooljee (Western India, Indian Manufacturing Wadia Mills Ld.); P. N. Wadia and J. N. Chichgar (Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Moolraj Khatao (Khatao Makanjee, Bombay United and Britania Mills); and Mr. C. J. Michael, Officiating Secretary.

Mr. C. J. Michael, the acting Secretary to the Association, having read the notice convening the meeting,

Sir George Cotton said: Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the Committee's report, and in asking you to pass the accounts for the year ended December 31st 1896, I will only detain you for a short time while I make a few remarks upon questions which are of interest to members of the Association.

THE INDUSTRY.

At no time has there been a better demand for our yarns than during the past twelve months. Many mills were able to sell their yarn production several months in advance, and up to the end of December earnings were such as to give good returns. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the weaving branch of the industry which for the past three years has been suffering from bad trade owing to the scarcity in the North-West and the Central Provinces—and has been still further depressed by the present Famine. It is I think desirable that we should bear in mind the different circumstances which govern the two branches of our industry. The Spinning Mills depend chiefly upon the export trade to China which this year took some 500,000 bales out of a total production in Indian mills of 1,100,000 bales, and this notwithstanding the fact that China herself largely increased her production, and received 25,000 bales from Japan against 5,000 bales in 1895. With the opening of new ports and the extension of railways I venture to think there is still plenty of room for China to considerably increase her consumption. But we must remember that we have now two competitors for this trade, viz., China herself and her near neighbour, Japan so that it behoves us if we wish not only to hold our own but to increase our trade, to spare no efforts to produce a good quality at a price our neighbours cannot reach. We have the great advantage of having cotton at our doors, but this in itself is not sufficient. We want cheaper production, and this can only be obtained by keeping pace with the improvements in machinery, by careful management, and by a better organisation of the supply of cheap labour which abounds in India, and in this connection I think we should give more encouragement to the Technical Institute by increasing our donation to Rs. 5,000 annually. Unfortunately for our weaving mills, they have to depend upon a more limited field for their trade, the bulk of the goods produced being used only by the poorer classes in India and are thus more easily affected by good or bad seasons than are our yarns. This year unfortunately the whold trade of the country has been affected by the Famine, and as a consequence our manufacturers have fared badly. Another element in their misfortunes has been the steady increase in hand loom weaving, which I fear will always be a keen competitor with our machine looms in the manufacture of course cloth. The hand loom weaver has many advantages over the mills, among which are that his loom can be made and repaired by the village carpenter, and that it can be left alone if trade is bad, without incurring any charges. Although I look for an increase in our spinning mills, I must confess that I see very little room for any material expansion of our weaving sheds, unless indeed we can grow better cotton as suggested by Mr. Tata, or can import English yarn, and enter the markets in competition with our Lancashire friends. During the last month however there has been, I am glad to say, a decided improvement in our cloth market, and if we have good rains there should be every hope that our weaving mills will soon regain their former prosperity.

THE PLAGUE.

As already observed, spinning mills were doing exceedingly well up to the end of December, when unfortunately the plague, which had been confined more to the Eastern portion of the city, spread Westwards and Northwards, attacking the mill-hands, who had previously enjoyed a fair share of immunity. Numerous deaths, and the dread of compulsory segregation caused large numbers to leave Bombay, the exodus continuing till the 21st of March (the Holi) by which time some 30 per cent. only of the hands remained in the City. Since then, however, there has been a slow, but steady return, and in my opinion there is no sufficient reason why the mills should not keep all our machinery running. Some little disorganization and wandering still exists, but I am hopeful that the close of the present month will see the end of our troubles in this respect. Gentlemen, we have no doubt passed through a very severe trial, but all the same I think that we have very much to be thankful for. No City ever suffered so lightly in proportion to the extent of its population from such a death dealing epidemic, and never has a disease been more unflinchingly and successfully grappled with by the authorities of any country. I cannot help repeating the impressive remarks made to me by a gentleman largely interested in the trade of Bombay and who at one time or other has held the high offices of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Bank of Bombay and a Trustee of the Port—his words were, "I have always been proud of Bombay, but never so proud of it as I am now at the way in which the Plague has been tackled." Gentlemen, the mills have suffered, some from loss of profit, others from loss of both profit and capital, but our exports have gone on much as usual, and, if imports are behind, it is more due to the Famine than to the Plague. But for the unfortunate loss of life, Bombay would be much the same to-day

to grasp the situation and save the City from the panic that otherwise would assuredly have seized its populace. Indeed, nothing was left undone that could be done, both to save life and to prevent the spread of the disease. The wise yet strong policy of Lord Sandhurst has secured the confidence of the people at large and has resulted in their acceptance of measures, which had they been forced upon them at an earlier stage of the plague would probably have so emptied Bombay as to have spread ruin and distress in all directions. The appointment of the Plague Committee and the inspecting Justices followed and were welcomed as a sequence upon the preparedness of the people to erect their own hospitals and to willingly use them for their own sick. The results, that have followed the tact and judgment of the gallant soldier who has presided over the Plague Committee and the good work done by the Justices, helped by the co-operation of the people, must, I venture to think, be the most gratifying evidence that His Excellency could have of the wisdom of his policy in dealing with the epidemic, which was one of guiding and leading instead of forcing and driving. That the Hospitals, which were at one time more feared by the people than even the plague itself, have become popular is largely due to the loving and philanthropic care of the Sisterhood and the nurses, whose Christian fortitude, devotion, and self-sacrificing denial will never be forgotten by the people of Bombay. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the plague has taught us much, and one lesson above all others is that we should spare no expense and lose no time in cleaning our City and render it healthy by the adoption of enlightened sanitary measures and appliances.

BONUSES.

Unfortunately the plague has left the mills a legacy of disorganisation, and it may take some little time yet to recover their normal condition. The bonus system, which doubtless was necessary to meet the difficulty the hands experienced in being able to obtain their daily supplies on their return to Bombay, cannot I fear be dispensed with immediately, and we may have to continue making small cash payments for a time. I would not suggest any combined effort to hastily discontinue the system, as I think it will gradually disappear as the supply of labour increases. Already, many mills have reduced the amount sanctioned by the Association and discontinued the bonus in some departments.

IMPORTING LABOUR.

Many of our members are of opinion that we should not trust to the natural laws of supply and demand, but take steps to import labour from the North-West and Central Provinces, and with this object a Sub-Committee has been appointed to go carefully into the question. Mr. Tata, who takes a very deep interest in, and has devoted much time to the question, is of opinion that we can get better and cheaper labour outside the Bombay Presidency. I hope we may, but my experience is, that the Pardasees, of whom we employ many, make good sepoys and work fairly well in the blowing rooms and amongst the Cards, but are very indifferent hands for frames and mules. The Konkani men on the other hand seem to me to be much more intelligent and active and are more suited to spinning than those to be found outside our own Presidency. That we could and should have a better system of organization I admit, and in this respect both the employer and the employed might improve their relations one to the other. I trust to submit for your consideration, later on, when we are more settled than at present, the improvements I would suggest. The direction, I may however say, which I think these changes should take is regarding notices, leave of absence, payment of wages and dwellings. The appointment of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia has set us a good example and where the erection of houses is impracticable chawls might with advantage be rented. Wages at shorter intervals, decent and clean accommodation would, I think, do much to raise the social condition of our workmen and improve their comfort which would give us much better results for the same wage and would be more satisfactory in every respect than the present production from lower wages.

EXCHANGE.

A good deal has recently been said about closing the Mints and some critics of the measure strike harp upon the supposed injury caused to our export trade by the stoping of the free coinage of silver. I submit that there cannot possibly be a better answer to these gentlemen than a the fact that though the mill industry has has had to contend, with a double exchange, viz., in the relative value of silver and the rupee, and of the rupee and sterling, yet our trade with China, a purely silver-using country, steadily increases, showing, I think, that exchange has much less to do with our exports than the demand for our goods. John Chinaman to-day with exchange at 164 is as ready to pay his 100 dollars for a bale of yarn as he was when exchange stood at 220 and he paid 75 dollars. I do not mean by this to say that fluctuations in exchange do not interfere at times with business, but what I do wish to maintain is that our Exports are governed more by what we have to give and what other people require than by the medium with which we adjust our balances. I was not at first a supporter of the closing of the Mints but I certainly would be opposed to the re-opening of them now. I firmly believe, too, that the time is not far distant when the object Government have in view, viz., the establishment of a gold standard with a silver currency, will be achieved, and would come much sooner and obtain permanency were it not for, the imports of silver. But irrespective of the Currency question it seems to me that the large import of silver is fraught with danger, and that anything that can be done to prevent the people exchanging their rupees or their gold for a discarded and depreciating metal should be done. The question perhaps is a difficult one, but when with my free trade views I am tempted to think that it should be faced as suggested by Mr. Sleigh, in his very able papers on the currency by a duty on silver that would be prohibitive. It must be evident to all, that, unless, from some unforseen cause, there should be a marked improvement in the relative value of the two metals, gold and silver, the continual import of the white metal must dangerously impoverish the country. Iron, tin, lead per and other metals used for manufacturing purposes are indispensable to the welfare of the people and have consequently steady market values, but silver which every one is discarding serves no indispensable purpose and is no investment for the people of India, whether they be rich or poor. I am inclined to think that the heavy imports of silver are to some extent due to the belief that the Mints will be re-opened, and therefore think we should miss no opporunity of discouraging such hopes. To discourage this hope is my excuse for troubling you with my views regarding the question of Exchange. Gentlemen, I will not detain you any longer, and will conclude by expressing the thanks of the committee and myself to our Secretary, Mr. Marshall, for the able manner he has conducted the executive work of the Association during the past year, and would also on behalf of the committee and myself thank Mr. Michael, who has carried on the work to our entire satisfaction during Mr. Marshall's absence." (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said: In seconding the resolution I will, with your permisson, touch upon some of the points in the very exhaustive and lengthy remarks placed before you by our worthy Chairman.

RESIDENCES OF THE OPERATIVES.

I would urge upon every millowner to take over the control of these and make it as much a part of their business as the management of the mill for the better houses of the operatives, the healthier they will be, and better able to perform their work to the advantage of their employers. It is the want of sanitary houses that makes the hands sickly, desirous to return to the pure air of their country homes, and is the their frequent changes of hands that makes the labour question a difficult one. The mere labour is specialised, the longer the same individual is kept at work on the same machine, the greater will be the output of the machine; and even in different machine worked by dexterous and accustomed hands can be made to give results which will surprise those who complain about the efficacy of their plant. I therefore commend the question of the residences for the operative to this earnest consideration of every millowner.

THE LABOUR SUPPLY.

It will be interesting to you to know the progress that has been made in this respect. Some time ago your Committee appointed a Standing Sub-Committee who have been able to secure the services of an Agent who will proceed shortly to the N. W. and arrange to send here families of workmen. Mr. Mulla is one who has had considerable experience on mill work, and the Committee believe his services will give satisfaction. An agreement, as drafted by the solicitors, is to be obtained from the familes desirous of serving, and it is hoped that these efforts, if rightly directed, will secure to Bombay mills a cheaper and more permanent class of labour. Under the circumstances now prevailing, with the uncertainty of weather, the mills still not in possession of the full number of workmen they require it would indeed be premature to do away with the extra payment over wages as it tends to compensate for the dearness of grain. It has been suggested—and I quite agree in it—that so long as we can produce our yarns at lower cost we need not fear the competition of China or Japan.

COAL.

In this direction a distinct step has been taken within the last twelve months by the use of Bengal and Singareni coal. That these are suited for the purpose there is now no gainsaying, but the freight on Singareni coal is exhorbitant, and efforts should be made to induce the G. I. P. Railway to reduce their charges. The cost of freight in the case of, Bengal coal, which has to travel some 120 miles to calcutta and thence by the Hughli to the sea and thence to Bombay, is about Rs. 7-8 per ton, including the heavy port dues of the Hughli and the dues at Bombay, while the freight on Singareni coal to Bombay is Rs. 8-8 per ton. The Coal Mining Company might be asked to come to help and might be induced to reduce their rate for coal at the mouthpit to the level of that at the Bengal pits. As regards cotton Egypt is day by day coming closer and Egyptian cotton can be laid down in Bombay at or about the same cost as at Liverpool or Manchester. Thus by reducing the Railway Company to reduce the freight on Singareni coal by securing the cheap and permanent labour from the N.-W.P. and with cotton laid down at Bombay at the prices obtaining at Liverpool we should be able to so reduce the cost of production and thus manufacture most of the goods of such descriptions as are imported in India, and will also be able to make us hold our own in the China market. I now pass on to the

WEAVING INDUSTRY.

I hold that the excise on cloth is inequitable and is a distinct step in fostering the hand-loom against its competitor the power-loom. You are aware, from figures given on a former occasion, that some 28 millions of pounds of yarn are consumed by the hand-loom industry against some 11 millions by power-looms. It, therefore, must become the duty of this Association to preserve and urge for the removal of the cotton duties.

EXCHANGE.

You, sir, have touched upon the currency question that it is but right that through you our views should go to those in authority, that though the Association by no means approves of the step to regulate the value of the rupee by legislation it would, on the other hand, now be a greater mistake to open up the mints. It is well-known to us natives of India how large sums have been hoarded in the shape of Bar silver and if the mints are re-opened the injury to trade will be greater than that created by the closing of the mints.

FAMINE.

This brings me to the question which is no doubt uppermost in the mind of every one. The recent want of rain has created an anxiety which has seldom been felt before throughout the country. We yet trust and hope that help may come from Providence otherwise it is not possible to imagine the gravity of the position which a second year's famine would mean. If according to the last published return we have some 41 lakhs of persons on famine work—if by any possibility a second year's famine is in store for us we may have to cope with a much larger number— about half the population of the country. No amount of money could be sufficient to cope with such a vast calamity. To those who have the incident upon the matter the reflection suggests itself. Can we by further developing the various industries and manufacturers and by taking advantage of the various mineral and other resources in the coutry, employ, instead of the present 3 or 4 per cent., a much large percentage of the population? That manufacturers and industries are capable of expansion there is no gain-saying, and if instead of hampering their development by prohibitive duties or legislative enactments Government would aid and foster the developments an important factor in the solution of the question of future famines, will be solved. It is here unnecessary to go more fully into this question, but I trust there remarks may lead to a discussion of the question. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

THE "PERNICIOUS" DAILY WAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. S. m. Moses said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The report which was issued by the Committee is so full of facts and figures that it, leaves little for me to add. But at the same time I think that a short account of the ordial through which we have passed during the year under review when placed upon the records of this Association will perhaps prove an interesting reading for the future millowners of Bombay. The effects of the plague and famine has had the most depressing result on our mill industry. Despite all the inducement held out by the millowners, there was quite a stampede amongst the operatives, who left in large numbers, and at one time they were reduced to about a third of the usual complement. Most of the mills, however, with only a few exceptions, kept on working. In consideration of those brave people who stuck to their posts at the risk of their lives I must say this is the time for the better organisation of the mills, and keeping their machinery in good working order. The wisdom of this resolution was shown from the fact that, as soon as the influx of population began, their mills were they first to get filled up. Gentlemen, those who had the misfortune to loose several of their servants in their own compound, and in addition to their daily routine of work, had to go out daily plague hunting from house to house, can alone realise the mental anxiety and physical hard-ships they had undergone. It is a matter of no little self-gratification to come out of it unscathed. However, I am pleased to observe that owing mainly to the efforts of General Gatacre's Committee, which was so well organised and worked smoothly without affecting the susceptibilities of the natives, they have so far succeeded in stamping out the plague, that I hail this day with delight, being for the first time since September last, a clean bill of health was recorded. There was not a single case of attack or death by the plague. I hope it has left us, never to return. Gentlemen you are aware that owing to the scarcity of hands the millowners were obliged to pay the operatives their wages by the days. This pernicious system was continued till the end of April last, when a meeting was called but the millowners wert not unanimous and at one time it looked as if the operatives were to have their own way. But thanks to the perseverance of our worthy Chairman Mr. (now Sir) George Cotton whom I take this opportunity of congratulating for this honour he has just received upon him by her Majesty the Queen-Empress—(cheers)—another meeting was called about the middle of May and it was then unanimously resolved at abolish the system of daily wages from the 1st June and I am pleased to say it was adhered to by all the mills, It is now the question when will the Bonuses decided at that meeting to be paid to the mills hands (and I am pleased my funds are plenty their way) should be discontinued. I presme with a good downpoor of rain, which has happily commenced to-day, has to a certain extent allayed the anxiety which has prevailed in the commercial circle. The millowners will in a short time be in a position to put a stop to the payment of these bonuses altogether, and I earnestly hope that the rainfall, which has so much kindness shown to me by so many friends in the city and now by your good selves. (Loud cheers.)

The address was then formally presented to Sir George Cotton by the Hon. Mr. Wadia.

The address, which was beautifully engrossed on vellum, was enclosed in a handsome silver casket of Madras Swami work, and stood on an ebony stand of elegant workmanship, the whole fitting into a richly inlaid sandalwood box.

On the motion of Mr. S. M. Moses, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and this concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE third and fourth silver spoon competitions counting in the monsoon aggregate, took place at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 3rd inst. A good number of members turned out. The weather was fine with a strong right wind. There were some goo scores at both distances. Able-seaman D. Speed, R. N. who headed the list last week at 300 yards was again top at 500 yards with 26. Three 25's followed but the last twelve scores at this distance were not very good. At 600 yards, Lieut D. J. Sharp leads the list with 24 which is a good score. As at the 500 yards, the tail end fell away considerably. The full scores are:—

3RD COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yds.
A B S Speed, Royal Navy	26 a
Sergt Maj Downing, B V Rifles	25 b
Chief Petty Officer Williams, Royal Navy	25 c
Cr Sergt Thomas, B V Rifles	25 d
Volunteer Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	23
Petty Officer 1st Class Joplin, Royal Navy	23
Sergeant Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23
Volunteer Kaye, B V Rifles	22
Lieut Sharp, B V Rifles	22
Lce Corpl. Boylette, B V Rifles	22
Volunteer Mackeso, B B and C I Ry Vols	22
Cr Sergt Keen, B V Rifles	21
Volunteer H A Hailsworth, B V Rifles	20
Captain English, B V Rifles	20
Gunner Edwards, Royal Navy	19
Sergeant Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	17
Chief Petty Officer Silvester, Royal Navy	17
Sergeant Sharp, B V Rifles	16
Gunner Harris, Royal Navy	15
Petty Officer 1st Class Hill, Royal Navy	15
Corpl Veevers, B V Rifles	13
Sergeant Quinton, Ordnance Dept	12
Corpl D'Souza, B V Rifles	12

(a) handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (b) handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (c) handicapped 2 points; (d) winner of 1st spoon.

4TH COMPETITION.

	Score 600 yds
Lieut Sharp, B V Rifles	24 a
Cr Sergt Thomas, B V Rifles	23 b
A B Seaman Speed, Royal Navy	23 c
Sergt Major Downing, B V Rifles	23 c
Volunteer Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	23 d
Cr Sergt Kee s, B V Rifles	23 e
Sergeant Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	22
Volunteer Kaye, B V Rifles	22
Lce Corpl Boylette, B V Rifles	22
Petty Officer 1st Class Joplin, Royal Navy	21
Petty Officer 1st Class Hill, Royal Navy	21
Sergeant Quinton, Ordnance Dept	20
Chief Petty Officer Williams, Royal Navy	20
Gunner Harris, Royal Navy	20
Captain English, B V Rifles	19
Volunteer Mason, B B and C I Ry Rifles	19
Sergeant Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17
Volunteer Hainsworth, B V Rifles	17
Chief Petty Officer Silvester, Royal Navy	15
Corpl Veever, B V Rifles	15
Gunner Edwards, Royal Navy	14
Corpl D'Souza, B V Rifles	13
Sergt Sharp, B V Rifles	10

(a) winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 2 points; (c) handicapped 4 points; (d) winner of 2nd spoon; (e) winner of 3rd spoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 5.

10 p.m.	83·2

TUESDAY—JULY 6.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	79·2
6 p.m.	81·1

A WORK on the early relations between Britain and Scandinavia is announced by Messrs. Blackwood. The contents formed the Rhind lectures of last year, the lecturer being Dr. Hildebrand, the royal antiquary of Sweden.

action of the committee in placing the sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the Standing sub-committee recently appointed by them to arrange for the experimental importation of labour for the Bombay mills from the North-West Provinces and other parts of India be and is hereby confirmed.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO SIR GEORGE COTTON.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Deputy Chairman of the Association said:—Gentlemen,—I have no doubt everyone here feels a real pleasure in offering to our esteemed Chairman congratulations on the high honour which it has pleased our Gracious Sovereign to confer upon him. (Cheers.) We will all admit that on no better shoulders could such an honour have more fittingly fallen than those of our amiable and distinguished citizen, Sir George Cotton. His zealous and assiduous work in all that pertains to the welfare of the City are well known, but it is not these we are met this afternoon to recognise. They I feel, will be dealt with elsewhere, but our object to-day is to offer our tribute of esteem, respect, and good will for much useful work in promoting the industry of which Bombay is so proud and to which is due (in no small measure) the esteem in which this Association is held by Government. (Cheers.) We feel that in honouring you, our beloved Empress has honoured this Association, and in asking you to accept this token of our esteem and respect (which I trust will remain an heirloom in your family) we wish you a long life in health and happiness to enjoy this great honour. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. J. Michael, officiating Secretary, read the following address:—

To Sir George Cotton, Kt. Sir,—The honour of Knighthood that has just been conferred on you by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress furnishes a fitting occasion for us, the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, to offer you our sincerest congratulations upon a well-merited distinction which, we make bold to say, extending beyond the recipient, includes in its reflection our City, the scene of your labours. Your sojourn in India covers already the best part of a working life, and how usefully that life has been spent will appear from the most simple record which is all that the limits of the present address will allow. The sympathetic and friendly demeanour which characterises your relations with the people of India owes much, we think, to your experience, which, at an early period, threw you into intimate association with the inhabitants of the interior. While laying the foundation of your present important business, you found time as chairman of the municipal Committee at Broach to do public work which is gratefully remembered to the present day. The combination of private and public duty, which has been conspicuous a feature in your career, has continued without intermission to the present time. As President of the Municipal Corporation, Chairman of the Bank of Bombay, the Millowners' Association, the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Sheriff of Bombay, Special Magistrate in connection with the Riots of 1893, Agent for the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Empress and New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited, Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited, The James Greaves Mills Company, Limited, The Connaught Mills Company, Limited, and The Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited, not to speak of numerous other posts of a minor character, we have had ample evidence of an intelligence of the highest order coupled with a sense of duty that, combined, form the best ideal of a true citizen. The progress of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry during the last quarter of a century owes much to your energy and perseverance, and the group of mills on which your name is directly associated has been a standing example of what good management and efficient supervision can effect through all the changes to which an industry depending largely on foreign markets is constantly exposed. It is with pleasure that we address you, not as a friend who is leaving us, but rather as one before whom lies a long career of honour and usefulness. Should the day arrive, as it probably will, when your past services alone may claim for you an honorable exemption from further labour, we feel assured that the kindly feelings which you have gained in Bombay will remain with you wherever you may go and will form a life-long bond between us. We beg of you, Sir George, to accept this tribute and expression of our high esteem—an esteem based on long years of pleasant intercourse.

In the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association,—We beg to remain Sir, yours faithfully.

N. N. Wadia, Deputy Chairman; Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, C. Douglas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Damoderdass Tapidas, K. R. Cama, Dharamsey Soonderdas, Ranchordas Narotumdas, Sassoon J. David, H. R. Greaves, Manmohundas Ramjee, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, D. J. Tata, and D. C. Shroff, Members of Committee; C. J. Michael, Officiating Secretary.

Sir George Cotton, who was received with cheers, said:—Gentlemen, I really don't know how to thank you for this most unexpected compliment. I of course highly prize the great honour that has been done me, because I feel it is a great compliment paid to the city of Bombay and to this association and to the city general by placing me upon the list of prize winners indeed. I have had the honour, and I may say the privilege, because I have always esteemed it as a very great privilege, to be your deputy chairman and chairman, and it is a privilege which I have enjoyed very much, because you have always been so very considerate and so very kind to me. There is one very great pleasure this honour brings to me, and it is that so much kindness is shown to me by so many friends in the city and now by your good selves. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. S. M. Moses, a vote of thanks was passed to the Bombay Gymkhana for the use of the Ground.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOPAL.

The rejoicings at Bhopal in coramemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of her Britannic Majesty the Queen-Empress of India were enthusiastic. On the 21st June a Durbar was held by her Highness the Begum at Taj Mhal at 8 and in the morning. All the nobility and the high officials of the State attended it, and by her Highness' desire Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabban, C. I. E., the Minister, made a speech in Hindustani to the following effect:—"All praise be to God, the Cherisher of all the created beings, and all respect is due to His prophets." Gentlemen, this princely Durbar is held in token of the rejoicings in which all her Majesty's Indian subjects have united. To-day is the Diamond Jubilee of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Britannic Majesty's reign. Her Majesty is not a relation of the Indian people, nor is she their neighbour or co-religionist. The question is, why then the people are so much attached to her Majesty? The reason is obvious and not far to seek. A sovereign stands as a parent to her subjects and justice is the outcome of her affection. A rule during whose administration the people enjoy all the blessings of comfort and the security of life, property, and honor has the loyal and heartfelt affection of the subjects which spontaneously takes its seat in their hearts. Alexander the Great once asked Aristotle what would endear him to his subjects. The learned and sagacious Vizier's reply was "Justice." Nobody here or elsewhere can deny that Her Majesty's subjects enjoy the blessings of peace. During her reign no rich can give trouble to the poor, nor the strong can hurt the weak. During her happy reign there has been a vast improvement in science and literature and the Indian people have within easy reach all that render life happy and comfortable. Her Majesty is so fond of her Indian subjects that at an advanced age she learned their language. Her sympathy with Native States is also evident from the memorable Proclamation of 1858, the Grand Charter of the liberty of the Indian subjects, both princes and peasants. Now on behalf of the ruler of Bhopal (May God Grant her long life) I ask you, gentlemen, to wish her Britannic Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria a long life and prosperity and I sit down with the word Amen in my mouth. Her Highness herself supplemented the above by speaking from behind the purdah. She said: The occasion was one of special interest to her as she was born and ascended the Gadi during the reign of Her Gracious Majesty, whom she regards as her mother so much so that she realizes that H. H. the late Sikandar Begum is still alive. She has invariably received every kindness and consideration from her Majesty. It was also a matter of great consequence to her that Her Majesty belonged to her sex, and she earnestly prayed with all present for Her Majesty's health, long life and prosperity. In the afternoon a parade of all the State troops took place on the parade ground. An Imperial Salute was fired from the State Rampart. On the morning of the 22nd food-grain was doled out to the poor throughout the State. 97 prisoners were released, and remissions were granted to 331. All the buildings and gates were illuminated throughout the town of Bhopal.

KAGAL.

Kagal, though comparatively a small State, forms a principal political subdivision of the Kolhapur principality, and as such it was not a whit behind in the manifestation of the sentiment of loyalty and devotion to her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The Jubilee programme here as elsewhere filled two days, the 21st and 22nd instant. These were observed as general holidays by all the offices and schools of the State, Wednesday, the 23rd, being allowed as an extra holiday. The first day's proceedings opened with the children's fete. The boys and girls were formed into separate groups and paraded through the town in procession to the great joy of the public. The procession reached the school about 8-30 a.m. to which the principal officers and respectable persons of the town attended the ceremony. This joyous occasion was availed of by the Headmaster of the Anglo-vernacular school for distributing prizes to the boys and girls. When the boys were seated, the Headmaster delivered a short address dealing briefly with the private and regal life of the Queen, after the address the boys and girls recited various speeches and sang some verses in honour of the Queen. After the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to the boys and girls the proceedings closed with the usual ceremony of giving pan supari and attar gulab to the gentlemen assembled. The most striking feature of the day's proceedings, however, was the rich and sumptuous dinner served to the poor and the lower and paid holidays granted to the labourers on the relief works. At night, at about 8 p.m., the main road of the town, which was already most artistically decorated with flags of various shapes and sizes under the supervision of the state overseer, was illuminated, and after this there was a display of magnificent fire works. The next day's programme consisted of a Durbar which was held in the grand and spacious Darbar hall of the chief's new palace. All the Sardars, Inamdars, mankaries state officers and gentlemen of the town were invited to attend the Darbar. The chief arrived from Kolhapur at exactly 1-30 p.m., the Darbar time, and was most cordially received by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Chintaman Tamane, the State karbhari, the Sardars and officers, and the other gentlemen of the compound. The usual salute was given when the chief took his seat on the Darbar coach. The gentlemen resuming their seats, the chief's secretary, Mr. B. V. Khandekar read a pleasing address dealing succinctly with the Queens life and her political relation to the native princes' as the supreme power in India. The address being over, the boys and girls on several occasions to the Queen and the Darbar broke with the distribution of pansupari, attar gulab and flower garlands. The whole management of the two days' proceedings reflects credit on the able and efficient state karbhari, Rao Saheb Ramachadra Chintaman Tamane.

THE SANAND DARBAR AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Sanand, a small but loyal town in the Northern division, has not been wanting in its zeal. It is a Taluka comprising nearly three-fourths of Chikari Village Talukdaree tenure, and is the property of the Thakore Saheb of Koth and Sanand. The people here owe a great deal to the zeal of Rao Saheb Bhukandass and Mr. Syed Edroos for the success with which this grand day was celebrated. The big but slow Mahajans here were greatly encouraged by the personal visits of these officers to the different parts of the town and by the evening of the 21st the whole town was ablaze with lights and bunting. The Thakore Saheb came out in right loyal spirit and invited the officers and the gentry to his palace to give a trial to the boys and girls of the English and Vernacular Schools here, with triumphal arches and flags his palace looked very attractive. On the 22nd the procession which started in the evening from the Municipal "Jubilee Hall" to the Kacheri was very grand indeed, and from the cheerjoy of the people it looked as if they had never seen the like of it before. The procession started exactly at 4 in the evening. The various native tom-toms of the country were collected in order in front. These were preceded by the mounted Sowars of the Thakore Saheb. Then followed the armed police. Between them and the patawallahs of the civil offices in various dress, were the English and Gujrati Schools' children, with flags in hand, crying "Long live the Empress of India." Before the officers and the gentry danced the Darbar Arab with "Jambias" in hand with right martial spirit. Then followed the state carriage and pair belonging to the Darbar. A large portrait of Her Majesty the Empress of India was placed upon a rich embroidered cloth in the coach and tastefully decorated with garlands and flags. Behind the photo stood two tender aged school girls in rich cloths with a *Chamar* in each one's hand which they waved over Her Majesty's head with innocent smiles of exultation and loyal pride. On the two sides of the state carriage rode two sons of Shethias dressed in equally pompous uniforms as bodyguards and behind followed the school girls chanting in an enchanting chorus the Jubilee songs composed for the occasion. The whole procession reached the kacheri amidst the feu de joie by the armed police. Her Gracious Majesty's representation was placed on a throne spread over with golden cloth raised on a dais, and garlands and flowers were placed at Her Majesty's feet. After a letter of congratulation on behalf of the subjects having been read by the Secretary, and a suitable reply from Rao Saheb Mamlutdar, three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, and our worthy Commissioner and Collector, Mr. Lely and Mr. Gibb, the procession returned.

PHALTAN.

On the 21st June the Chief forwarded to the Political Agent, Satara, an address in a silver casket to be sent on to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. On the morning of the same day the police force had a review of parade in front of the Chief's palace. In the afternoon the Chief laid the foundation stone of a new building which is to be a permanent memorial of the Jubilee and to be styled as "Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library and Museum." In the evening he went to the Madhoji High School to distribute prizes and also to witness the distribution of sweetmeats to the children of all the schools in Phaltan. On the 22nd instant the poor were fed with a full meal at the state expense and clothes were also given to them out of private subscriptions supplemented by a small Municipal grant. In the evening a Darbar was held at which Mr. Palmer delivered a Kharita to the Chief from His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The Chief made a suitable reply to the Kharita, heartily thanking his Excellency and eulogizing the Empress, acknowledging the friendly protection enjoyed by the Native Princes and Chiefs under Her Majesty's Glorious reign and mentioning the various advantages which the subjects in the native states derived. The Chief's palace and garden, public buildings and some of the principal streets reply to town were decorated and illuminated on both the days. There was a display of fire works on Tuesday evening at which thousands of people had assembled. In short there was a general rejoicing in Phaltan during the two days. Lastly, two prisoners were released from the jail, and the sentences of two others were reduced in honor of the Jubilee.

SUNTH RAMPUR.

The jubilee was celebrated here with great eclat and enthusiasm. As unanimously resolved in the preliminary public meeting held on the 10th instant under the presidency of R. B. Kripashankar Bhagvanji Vyas, Administrator of this state, almost all the people joined the celebration joyfully and observed 21st and 22nd as public holidays. They illuminated their houses and 5 of the leading members of the Mahajan gave entertainments at their houses with music etc. Prayers were also offered for the long life and prosperity of the Queen-Empress, prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to boys and girls and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a town hall to be erected to commemorate the jubilee was performed by the administrator. A grand Darbar was held under a salute of 101 guns. Almost all the Thakores, sardars, Inamdars, and people of different communities attended it most joyfully, and speeches full of loyal sentiments were delivered by the administrator, the medical officer Mr. Nagindas and other gentlemen. Sanscrit verses specially composed for the occasion were also read by Mr. Nagindass, and others and the Darbar ceremony ended with loud cheers for the Queen-Empress. All the state buildings and almost all the public streets were decorated with flags and evergreens and were illuminated on the night of the 22nd.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AT SINNAR DISTRICT, NASIK.

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty Queen-Empress of India commenced in this small taluka by the distribution of food to the poor. This noteworthy evidence of hospitality towards the poor was shown by one private gentleman, who entertained to a good meal the masses of the town and suburbs. I refer to Mr. Wasudeo Bapuji Akut, a well-known pleader of this place. About three or four hundred persons, including Brahmins and others, partook of the meal. The ceremony went on from 12 to 4 p.m., Rao Saheb Mamledar, pleaders, and other gentlemen were present to witness the festival. They all extolled the noble charities of Mr. Akut. In the evening between 6 and 7 a grand meeting of the Sinnar public was held in the Municipal school-building. Many of the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Kaji Khatib, and all Government officers were present. One of the popular pleaders then informed the public the object of the meeting, and requested Rao Saheb Chitamberrao Keshawa Gadgil, the Mamledar of the place, to preside. This proposal being seconded and supported unanimously, he took the chair amidst free cheers and acclamations. The occasion was undoubtedly very happy and full of mirth. The gathering was immense. Great enthusiasm prevailed. True and ardent feelings of loyalty appeared in every breast. Some of the well-known spokesmen of the town then in the course of their speech pointed out the great blessings they were enjoying under Her Majesty's kind rule. It was their pleasure to be the subjects of such a merciful Queen who had the welfare of her subjects at heart. The congratulatory address which was proposed to be presented was then read out. But by the majority of people it was resolved that as it was too late, an urgent telegram containing the following words should be sent through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"Sinnar public congratulates the Empress of India on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee." The President in the course of his loyal speech alluded upon the beneficent rule of Her Majesty which was productive of great good to all. He was glad, he said, to see all of them united together that day to show their sincere loyalty to Her Majesty. It was their duty to be loyal to their Sovereign, and everyone was not a whit behind in enthusiastically performing it. He prayed to God that He would give her long life and strength to rule over her subjects. After the distribution of pan-supari, atar gulab, &c., songs and the National Anthem were sweetly sung by young boys, and the meeting was dissolved after three long cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. After this the mob proceeded to the open-air meeting of the Kridabhawan Club. This club is situated on a high ground to the north of the town. The day was fair; and soft and fragrant evening breeze gratified the people very much. Pan-supari was distributed. After passing about half an hour there the people dispersed with the hope of meeting again at night. A Harikirtana was held in honour of the day that night. It commenced at 9-30 p.m. The place was splendidly illuminated. The Haridasbuwa often times alluded to the happy career of Her Majesty and the happiness her subjects enjoyed under her rule; and terminated his Kirtan by a prayer, in which he was joined by all, to God that He, the Creator and the Protector, may protect her Majesty to live long to reign over her most loyal subjects with due care to their welfare and prosperity. This way the Jubilee day was passed most merrily by the inhabitants of this small place.

KUMTA.

As arranged by the Jubilee Committee, the town was formed some three weeks ago with a view to celebrate the festivities in connection with the "Diamond Jubilee," a public meeting was held on Monday, the 21st, at 5 p.m., in the spacious hall attached to the Shri Mahasa temple. The hall was most tastefully and beautifully decorated. A large bust of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India adorned with wreaths of flowers was placed in a prominent position so as to command a full view of the whole concourse of people who had gathered in and about the hall. Raosaheb V. D. Joglekar, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, took the chair at the unanimous request of all present, and after opening the proceedings made a neat and brief speech in which he pointed out the propriety of commemorating in a suitable manner the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's beneficent reign and giving free vent to our most deep-seated sentiments of loyalty and affection towards our benevolent Sovereign under whose benign rule we have been progressing in every direction by leaps and bounds. Mr. Bhaw Mahadev Bhankar Sabnis of Bandora, who let out brief but terse, said that we should be highly grateful to Her Gracious Majesty for having conferred on us the benefits of a good civil and judicial Administration by the successful working of so many well-conducted departments and by the creation of High Courts, &c., to dispense even-handed justice. Then followed Mr. V. N. Joshi, a fluent and forcible speaker. He highly eulogized the many virtues of our beloved Sovereign and dilated on the purity of Her Majesty's private life, setting forth Her Majesty's exemplary life as one eminently worthy of imitation. Latterly he spoke of the deep interest Her Majesty takes in Indian affairs and cited some instances wherein Her Majesty had given signal proofs of Her Majesty's keen sympathy for the Indian population, and he wound up his effective and eloquent speech by offering a fervent prayer to God to spare Her Majesty for many years to come. Then the National Anthem was sung in all the four languages, viz., English, Marathi, Kanarese, and Hindustani, by the school-boys and girls. The chairman then made some concluding remarks and dissolved the meeting. Rao Saheb Resbud, Postal Inspector, added a few interesting remarks on the occasion. Three rung three hail with the loud cheers of the people in honour of Her Majesty. Then started a stately, long, and picturesque procession at 6-30 p.m, accompanied with music and tom-tom, the rear being brought up by a full sized imitation elephant in which was seated a mahut holding in his hands a beautiful portrait of Her Majesty. The procession passed through the principal streets of the town which were adorned all along. A sudden downpour of rain made impossible the street illuminations, still the bazar street was beautifully illuminated. The procession took four hours to return to the Mahalsa temple, where all the people prayed to Shri Mahalsa Devi to prolong the life of Her Majesty, and dispersed after the Arati of the Goddess.

The next day was for feeding the poor and hungry. Cooking preparations began in the morning and continued the whole day. Some four thousand or more were fed that day. Savajies and others who declined to eat were given *sidha*. On the whole the Jubilee movement has been a thorough success here. This success is really due to the exertions of Rao Saheb V. D. Joglekar, Sub-Judge, Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baltmangal Mamledar, Messrs. Bhuma Pandit, Ganapat Bhagwat, and Sheshgiri Shanbhag, who formed the Jubilee Committee.

JAORA.

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations passed off very successfully at Jaora. They commenced with a grand Durbar attended by the nobles, sardars and officials of the State. As soon as Her Highness took the seat, the Viceroy's Kharita was brought to him in a tray. The Kharita was read by the minister, and the Mir Munshi read its Urdoo translation. The minister then stood up and gave a short speech describing the object of the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND has had various interviews in Calcutta, and has heard loud lamentations of the tightness of money. Illnatured people are saying that things must be very bad when a Member of Council leaves Simla in the rains to make enquiries in Calcutta.

THERE is a big row on over the Bengal jute forecast says a contemporary. There are large stocks at home that cannot be sold, and now this report, which is said to be grossly inaccurate, has for the time being paralysed the jute trade.

THE Kobe "Chronicle" finds that there are close upon one hundred ships of war on the China and Japan station. Of these 28 are British ships, in addition to six torpedo-boats in reserve, and three second-class boats, and there are 58 others, including 18 Russian, 13 Spanish, 9 French, 7 United States, 5 German, 2 Portuguese, 2 Austrian and 1 Netherlands.

A LARGE number of silver coins, of the approximate size of four anna pieces, lately discovered in the Bannu District, have been sent to the Calcutta Mint for sale. The coins are of great antiquity, bearing the name of Subaktgir, one of the earliest invadere of India.

AN indefatigable Famine Officer some distance from Calcutta has, amid all his heavy district work, exposure, and anxiety, managed to find leisure to work out the interesting problem of the cost of the daily food expenditure of the poor at the present time. He calculates that for a family of four the daily wage being six annas, they contrive not only to live but to save two annas for luxuries, such as tobacco and betel-nut. Two test cases are given. One man's monthly inventory totalled one anna and six pie; the other one anna and ten pie. At this rate it is evident the famine wage is at any rate sufficient to keep body and soul together. Moreover the people are fairly contented with their lot for the time being.

APPARENTLY, writes a Calcutta paper, there is some desire that the cause which has led to the discontinuance of the riot should be obscured. It is even suggested that the Mohamedan leaders are entitled to the credis of having saved the situation. No doubt, they spread the fictitious report that the Maharaja had consented to give up the land, but they might as well have done so at first. The fact is that the riot was snuffed out on Thursday by the judicious use of a little gunpowder, and the leaders knew it. A question which must be asked is why Mr. James did not act more promptly. Tact and patience are excellent things in their way, but with half a town up and Europeans being murderously assaulted it is no time for rose-water methods. Besides, promptness in such a case is true humanity. Had the police been allowed to fire on Tuesday night instead of on Thursday the death-roll would have been lighter, and the English people in India would have been spared a fainful spectacle of weakness and vacillation. We do not blame Mr. James, for he is the victim of a system which should have received its death-blow from the events of the past few days.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 26th June, was 274, against 242 and 200 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 37 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 27 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 22. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against 3 in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 100 and 21 respectively, against 99 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·6 per mille per annum, against 23·7, the mean of the last five years.

NOW that the Tallah riot is over, observes the *Saturday Journal*, two things are obvious. First, the structure on the disputed land was not a mosque at all; and secondly, the leaders of the community were quickly brought to their senses when the police began to fire in self-defence on Thursday. Hemat Khan, a bricklayer, "squatted" on the Tallah property, and himself built the shanty which is now called a mosque. But, says a correspondent, I challenge any leading Mahomedan to say whether it is not the case, according to the Koran, that a mosque cannot be erected either on land belonging to a non-Mahomedan or on land held under a lease. That a large part of Calcutta should be handed over to a furious mob forty-eight hours because of the pretentions of a law-breaker like Hemat Khan is monstrous. But it is even more monstrous that the troops and Volunteers should be called out and yet not allowed to act.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to the report on the Assam jails, for 1896. Reference is made to the late Mr. McCabe, the Inspector-General of jails, who was killed during the earthquake at Shillong, on the 12th ultimo. Mr. Cotton thanks Mr. McCabe for his able administration of the department since his appointment as Inspector-General in April 1896, and in particular for the persistent efforts he had made to reduce the heavy mortality which has prevailed of late years in the jails of that Province. Mr. McCabe, it seems, was to have received a C.S.I. in the Jubilee Honours list for work of exceptional merit among the wild tribes of the North-East Frontier. But, alas! like so many other honours, this came too late! Still, Mr. McCabe's memory will not be treasured the less in Assam, where he spent his whole official life.

THE arrangements made by the postal authorities for mail communications with the Tochi Field Force will bring Bannu and that force a day nearer by the course of the post to Lahore and Army Headquarters than they would have under the arrangements in force up to the 1st of this month. Owing to the timing of the train on the Golra-Khushalgarh branch of the N.-W. Railway there was a delay of 20 hours at this junction prior to the 1st of July, but it has now been arranged with the N.-W. Railway that the train to Khushalgarh shall run in connection with the up Calcutta mail trains on that railway, and an efficient mail tonga service has been established, with effect from the 26th June, from Khushalgarh to Bannu. The actual transit, therefore, from Simla to Bannu will occupy about 2½ days; that is to say, letters leaving Simla at 7 p. m. on July 6th will reach Bannu on the morning of the 9th and will be forwarded at once to the Tochi Field Force. They will reach Datta Khel on the evening of the same day.

A FURTHER liberation of slaves in Maralbashi and Keshgar is reported to have been effected through the efforts of Mr. Macartney, Assistant for Chinese affairs to the Resident in Kashmir. As on former occasions, the slaves which have been liberated are chiefly of Kashmiri and Chitrali origin.

A REFERENCE has been made to Government as to the procedure to be adopted in connection with the trial of the Tallah rioters. Among the questions to be decided are whether the rioters should be tried in batches or all together, and whether they should be tried by the Presidency Magistrate of Sealbah or by a special court. Further it is doubtful whether a special counsel should be retained for the prosecution.

THE Leighton Memorial is to take the form of an altar tomb, designed by Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A., in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the artist was buried. Mr. Val Prinsep and Mr. Cockerell, the honorary secretaries to the committee which is arranging the matter, state that further subscriptions are needed worthily to carry out Mr. Brock's design.

LIEUTENANT HENDERSON, who was recently taken prisoner by Samory's people and was subsequently liberated, has passed through Saltpond, says a telegram from Cape Coast Castle, on his way to Accra, accompanied by Captain Hazelwood and Dr. Park.

IT it officially announced that Mr. F. J. Newton, C.M.G., will shortly vacate his present office of Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He is returning temporarily to South Africa for the purpose of winding up his private affairs and certain official business which he was unable to complete before his departure.

M. ZOLA has chosen the French Ministry in the time of the Third Napoleon as the arena of his "new story" "His Excellency." It should be unnecessary to state that the book is new only in translation, "Son Excellence Eugene Rougon," being one of the earlier books in the Rougon-Macquart series, and now more than a quarter of a century old.

THE International Leprosy Conference, suggested by Dr. Hansen, of Denmark, with the support of the authorities in Cape Town and Berlin, will meet at the Imperial Office of Health, Berlin, from Oct. 11 to 16. Professors Robert Koch and Lassar, of the Berlin University, have issued the invitations. The chief purpose of the conference will be to bring about an international agreement for the scientific treatment of leprosy, and it will be combined with an exhibition of objects connected with that malady. Dr. Hutchinson, of London, will read a paper on "Alimentation and Leprosy." Dr. Virchow will discuss the "Pathological Anatomy of Leprosy"; Mr. Neisser, of Breslau, the Origin of the Disease; Dr. Besnier, of Paris, its Etiology; and Dr. Koch, the question whether it is to be regarded as an infectious disease. Drs. Kitasalo, of Tokio, Mauritz, of the Hawaiin Islands; Durieg, of Constantinople, and all the other most eminent experts will be present.

ON June 12 a large number of ladies at Hurlingham took part in a driving competition. The first event was a contest between ladies driving ponies standing not more than 14-2. This was easily won by Mrs. Jack Gouldsmith. Miss Hesketh Smith, driving a smart and handy pony named Princess May, came second. In the second class the task set to the ladies was the skilful engineering of cobs and horses over 14-2, and driven in two-wheel carriages. Then Miss Stoughton began a succession of successes, winning first prize in the class for cobs and horses over 14-2 driven in two-wheel carriages between awkard obstacles, one of which caused a spill. Miss Stoughton in this class was driving a handsome and handy horse named Emperor, and Mrs. Brooks deservedly took second prize. Pairs of horses 15 hands and over next had to be guided along the narrow and winding track, and Miss Stoughton again won, although miss Lilian Baldock ran her very close. Some well-balanced teams came out for manipulation in the four-in-hand class, and here again Miss Stoughton obtained the judge's verdict, Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Buckmaster coming second and third.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* learns from Athens that 600 officers of the Greek Army were members of the Ethnike Hetairia, in breach of the regulation forbidding membership of secret societies According to the same paper, the Cretan insurgents are preparing a memorandum to the Powers, in which they declare their readiness to accept autonomy as an experiment, but on two conditions—first that all the Turkish troops shall previously have left the island, and secondly, that the new Governor-General of Crete shall be elected by the National Assembly.

THE *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphed on June 11:—For some days past the French newspapers have been speculating as to the visit of M. Felix Faure to St. Petersburg, whether he is to go alone or accompanied by his daughter, his wife having neither the health nor the inclination to go with him. As the young Empress has just again given birth to a Grand Duchess, it is evident that the visit of M. Faure, which will certainly take place—for, as will be seen, there are reasons of paramount importance for its realisation—will not occur till towards the end of July—that is to say, about seven weeks hence, which will give time enough for the complete convalescence of the organism. Filtered cultures set up in animals and man the same typical fever. He had made experiments which showed that the acclimatisation of the malady on board ship and in damp places was due to the symbiosis of the microbe with mould, a damp atmosphere favouring the microbe's development and vitality. Vaccination of large animals was difficult. One year was necessary for a horse, one month for small animals. Small doses of toxine producing immunity in man might be possible, and Dr. Sanarelli said that he would shortly make experiments and preventive vaccination, and hoped to discover a curative serum. The discovery of the bacillus is regarded as a most memorable one, and the doctor's lecture was received with great enthusiasm. A grand banquet was given by the medical society in Dr. Sanarelli's honour.

M. JEAN DE RESZKE made his long-looked-for appearance in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" on June 14 before a crowded audience which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and Princess Victoria of Wales. The great tenor sang and acted throughout with the consummate art and passionate vigour which always characterise his rendering of the role of Tristan. The love music in the second act was exquisitely sung, and in the last scene also M. de Reszke was magnificent, altogether strengthening the general opinion that his performance of the part is by far the finest eves seer in this country. A new Isolde was furnished by Mlle. Sedlmair, a talented soprano from Vienna, who, if her voice sounded a trifle thin, sustained her part of Isolde with a considerable amount of vocal charm and histrionic power. Miss Marie Brema made a superb Brangane, and the King Mark of M. Edouard de Reszke and the Kurvenal of Mr. David Bispham were both perfect in their way; while the Melot of M. Lempriere Pringle and the Steersman of Signor de Voschetti helped towards the success of an almost faultless representation. M. Anton Seidl conducted.

THE Duc d'Alençon has purchased, through Messrs. Chancellor and Sons, the estate known as Belmont, at Wimbledon Common, for about 30,000*l*.

DR. SANARELLI recently delivered a lecture at Monte Video upon the etiology and pathogenesis of yellow fever. There was a very large attendance, including a number of scientific delegates from all parts of South America, the members of the diplomatic body, and the principal authorities. Dr. Sanarelli stated that he had resolved the problem which he had set himself to seek, and declared the cause of yellow fever to be a bacillus, named by him icteroid, which was rarely found either in the blood of yellow fever patients, or in their bodies after death, as it easily disappeared. The isolation of the microbe was difficult, but bacteriological diagnosis was possible. Twenty-four hours' cultures in gelatine were recognisable without a microscope. The microbe was very deadly for animals, producing when experiments were made a cyclic malady with symptoms and lesions identical with those produced in man—namely, gastro-enteritis, hemorrhage, nephritis, uræmia, and fatty degeneration of the liver, destroying the hepatic cell-like phosphorus and thus suppressing the natural defence of the young Sovereign. M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany the President. But what I am leading up to and what I venture to affirm, is that during this trip there will be signed, either in St. Petersburg or, probably, in Moscow, unless M. Faure's stay in Russia is reduced to a period extremely short, the definitive treaty of alliance between the two countries. I say the definitive treaty, but I will not go out of my way to define it, to say whether it will be a treaty "offensive," "defensive," or "offensive and defensive," for these are terms upon which all sorts of futile discussions may be raised. My main, my sole point for the moment is simply this, that during M. Felix Faure's visit to Russia towards the end of July there will be signed in either the old or the new Russian capital the definitive treaty of alliance between France and Russia—a treaty which is not as yet in existence, but which will definitively exist in a form already determined upon after the approaching journey, a treaty at the foot of which figure the four signatures of the Emperor of Russia, the President of the French Republic, M. Hanotaux and Count Muravieff, the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

MARK TWAIN'S book about his trip round the world, to which he is now adding the finishing touches in London, will appear in the autumn. It is said to be written in the style of "Innocents Abroad." In a recent letter the author refers to the book as follows: "I am more than satisfied with it these latter days. I wouldn't trade it for any book I have ever written, and I am not an easy person to please." The title is not yet announced.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

RUMOURED RESALE OF THE MOSQUE.

THE MAHARAJA'S DENIAL.

A HANDBILL in Urdoo under the heading of "A General Proclamation" and over the signatures of Haji Nur Mahomed Zakaria, Haji Mahomed Abdur Razzaq, Syed Shams-ul Hudah, Sheikh Ali Bakhsh, Hajee Rahim Bakhsh, Mirza Mahomed Ali Mahomed Tahir, and Azem Khan was circulated on Friday all over Calcutta containing a statement to the effect that Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore had agreed to make over the disputed land at Tallah to the Mussulmans. The purport of the proclamation, dated the 2nd July, is given below:—

"Let it be publicly known to all Mussulman brethren that the Maharaja Saheb Bahadoor, out of his high-mindedness and through the grace of God, has made over to the Mussulmans the land on which the Tallah Masjid was built. It is now proper for the Mussulmans to tender their thanks to the Maharaja Saheb. Further the following glad tidings are given to the Mussulmans that by the grace of God the Musjid at Tallah will be very soon constructed pucca."

Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore says, however, that he knows nothing about the arrangement alluded to in the proclamation. The following extract from the letter of the Maharaja will show how the matter really stands:—

"The rumour has absolutely no foundation, and you are quite at liberty to contradict it. It is true Haji Nur-Mahomed and five other Mahomedan gentlemen came to me this morning (2nd July) and made a very earnest representation to me about the piece of disputed land. And, again, this evening Prince Baktyer Shah and Moulvi Baddrudin Hyder called on me with the object of making some arrangements, if possible. The fact is, I have no power to sell or to make a free gift of the land. My interest is only as a life-tenant, and I tried to explain this to the Haji and his friends; but they were very importunate in their request, and I simply said that I could not make any promise without consulting Mr. Dunne, the Receiver of the estate, with regard to the matter. Besides I added, that nothing in this connection could be done without the consent and sanction of the Government, for this has come to be a sort of a public question, in as much as the peace of the town has been disturbed and several Europeans and peaceful Indian subjects assaulted without rhyme or reason. Unfortunately I am dragged into this unpleasant business. The Mahomedans will not, however, see that I can do very little in the matter.

It will be seen that the proclamation was issued early on Friday morning, and the alleged signatories thereto interviewed the Maharaja after it had been circulated.

THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENT.

In connection with the statements afloat anent the settlement of the dispute, the following communication from a correspondent possesses interest:—At about 4 p. m. on Friday Moulvi Abdul Hamid, editor of the *Moslem Chronicle*, received the following letter:—

My dear Abdul Hamid,—Hearing that you are taking a good deal of interest to pacify the unfortunate commotion in connection with the Tallah mosque, it will, I am sure, interest you to learn that I have been able to bring about an arrangement by which I hope to secure the disputed plot of land for the purpose of the mosque.

I would have personally accompanied you to help you in the matter of the pacification, but I regret I am physically unfit to go out.—Yours, etc,

SERAJ-UL ISLAM.

On receipt of this, the Moulvi immediately drove off to the scene of disturbances. He took some other gentlemen with him. The mob, however, were in such an infuriated state that great personal risk was run by every intercedor for peace who approached them. He was eyed with suspicion, and had to be on his guard. Moulvi Abdul Hamid, therefore, took the *Imam* of the big mosque in Chitpore and thence drove to all places where the excitement was great and where there was likelihood of an outburst of fanatical feeling. Deputations of other leading Mahomedan gentlemen were arranged, and they went on a tour round the town. Moulvi Shams-ul-Huda and Haji Noor Mahomed also formed two deputations. Each deputation went to the different mohallas and picked out the chief men among the people and convinced them of the folly of fighting against constituted authority. The announcement, however that the mosque land in Tallah had been given away by the Maharaja, had a magical effect on the crowds who had assembled, and who gradually dispersed.

DISQUIET ABATING.

The disturbance at Tallah has been a still more memorable affair than the Sham Bazaar Riot. In the latter case, there was a sharp and decisive struggle between the mob and the police, who dispersed the crowd before the arrival of the military, and the riot was over the same day. In the present riot the mob not only presented a determined and defiant attitude but the disturbance spread to different parts of the town, and not only the police, but foot passengers were way laid and assaulted, including some ladies. For two days and two nights the utmost resources of the police were taxed, while the Military had to be called out to support them, as well as the Volunteers. Up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the disturbance continued at intervals, and at one time the premises of Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, who lives at Raja Bazaar, were attacked by a mob, who were eventually driven off by the police, a strong guard having to be kept on the spot. Then from 11 to 2 p.m. four attempts were made by a mob of about three hundred men, armed with lattias, to force their way into the Cross Street thanna. Inspector Markiew, with about forty native constables, not only defended the place with great courage, but each time rushed out and drove the rioters back. At the last attack he, with his men, charged the rioters and chased them as far as Raja Bazaar, in Manicktolla, where they dispersed, being careful not to go towards Raja Bazaar, where they knew there was a very strong force of police and Military posted. Inspector Markiew received several rough treatment at the hands of the rioters at different places. Mr. Slotter being one of those who have been very seriously injured, while three reverend gentlemen and two ladies, one being the wife of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, were hurt by bricks.—*Statesman* (Sunday).

A LONDON correspondent writes:—It has been imported that the instruments at Professor Milne's Seismological Observatory in the Isle of Wight made a record of the earthquake which has wrought such havoc in Bengal. It has been assumed that the great extent of the damage in Calcutta points to the centre of the disturbance having been close under that city; but Professor Milne, I understand, is inclined to place the centre of the disturbance under the ocean. The strength of the seismic movement recorded by Professor Milne's instrument was such that had it originated under Calcutta it is extremely probable that the Jubilee celebration would have been marred by a disaster of unparalleled magnitude.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the 29th June:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department No. 119, dated 23rd June 1897, directing that a notification be issued authorizing Mr. Dawood Ahamed, a Master in Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Dawood Ahamed is appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the bylaws, approved by Government, for pilots of coasting steamers for the time being in force.

ACCIDENT AT DOCKS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd June reporting that on the 6th instant, when the weather was very storming, a barge belonging to Hajee Cassum Yoosub ran into the Merewether Dry Dock caisson and damaged three plates; that the damaged portions of the plates were cut out and new pieces put in at a cost of Rs. 263-4-4; and enquiring whether the cost of the repairs should be recovered from the owner of the barge; and also suggesting, with a view to protect the caisson from a similar accident, that it be protected with wooden fenders at an estimated cost of Rs. 250. (Read memoraudum to the Engineer, dated 28th June.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 29th June 1897, stating that from enquiries made he finds that the barge was moored along-side the S.S. "Akbar" at F berth and that, when the squali ourst, first the stern-rope and then the bow-rope, by which the barge was moored, parted, and she was blown up against the caisson; further stating that, if two fenders, about five feet apart, were fixed, the caisson would be better protected; and pointing out that the original estimate was for one fender on each side, so that it would have to be doubled unless the fenders were only fixed on the side of the caisson usually kept outwards.

Resolution.—The caisson should be protected by a double line of fenders as recommended. It will be sufficient to fit them to the side of the caisson usually exposed. The accident was due to the barge having been insecurely moored, and the cost of the repairs should be recovered from the owners.

CLOCK LIGHTING.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st January 1897, stating that the cost of the experimental lighting of one of the dials of the Dock Office clock is estimated at Rs. 192 suggesting that the Docks Superintendent be consulted as to the length of time that may be allowed for a trial, although he considers that one month would be long enough and that the Docks Superintendent's opinion should be taken as to which dial will be most suitable for the trial. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 18th June 1897, reporting that the east face would be most suitable for the trial, and suggesting that the clock be fitted to strike the bells as is done on board the vessels. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee recommending that the experiment with the east face, which will cost Rs. 192, might be tried, but they do not think there is any necessity for bells.

Resolution.—The experiment in lighting the face of the Dock clock may be tried as recommended.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, G, dated 7th May 1897, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, No. 1850, dated 26th March 1897, and plan No. 1528, dated 6th March 1897, and enquiring whether the Port Trustees agree to the proposed line of communication marked A X D B on the plan, so as to secure the right of way of Government direct from the Colaba Causeway to the Saluting Battery.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the road from A to X has already been made, and that on the plan showing the re-alignment of building plots on this property, approved by the Trustees at a meeting held on the 7th May 1897, provision is made for a continuation of this road to be hereafter constructed as far east as the Saluting Battery fence. No further action is therefore necessary.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Engineer, dated 24th June 1897, forwarding the following applications for renewal of licenses to clean, paint and repair vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock:—Messrs. Charles Brown and Co., The B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, and Mr. Cawasjee Jamsedjee.

Note.—It is proposed to renew the licenses for one year from 1st April 1897.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th June	Total from 1st April to 25th June	For week ending 25th June, 1897.	Total from 1st April to 25th June, 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	194	24	266
" out of "	16	199	19	280
" transported	8	108	23	175
" attended to	3	24	5	28
" warped	...	19	...	11

THE NEW LOAN.

"VENI, VIDI,"—Writes the commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, Sir James Westland has arrivedand interviewed a numberof financialauthorities on the subject of a new loan. There is a consensus of opinion that it would be perfectly futile for the Government to attempt to issue a 3 per cent loan. It would only tend to further depreciate this unmarketable security and would not be taken up by the public here. The Bank of Bengal are evidently disposed to be obliging and to reducing their Bank rate 1 per cent per week, but the bazaar community are much two knowing to be taken in by this kind of thing and as the snare is spread in vain in sight of the bird, so the reduction of the Bank rate instead of increasing the value of securities, has only caused them so go down. The fact is, and it is high time the Government acknowledged it, that the conversion policy has been pressed too far. The public accepted a reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent and if the Government had remained contented with this the people also would have been more orless content. But flushed with the success of the first conversion the Government have proceeded too far, and there is at the present moment a repugnance to 3 per cent paper, so that it has never gone into circulation and been absorbed as other loans have been. It will be found on enquiry that the great bulk of this 3 per cent paper is held by Banks and trusts. In the case of estates, where the trustees are compelled so invest in Government paper, the conversion was little better than Hobson's choice. But the beneficiaries in these trusts have had their income very seriously curtailed and the Government have inflicted a great loss upon many people who are ill able to bear it. We are all liable to make mistakes and Governments are no exceptions to this rule; but it is only strong people who will own to having made a mistake, and if the Government desire to be considered strong, they had better accept the situation and make some arrangements with the holders of the 3 per cent. loans so as to enable them to transfer them into 3½ per cent. loan. This would enable a great many people who are loaded up with 3 per cent. paper to dispose of it and to help Government in the issue of any further loan.

CHINA NEWS.

AT the close of the war between China and Japan the Rosebery Administration were severely taken to task for their lethargy in connection with affairs in the Far East. It was stated that Great Britain had lost her dominant position at Peking, and the position of affairs for some time afterwards to some extent supported that contention. Russia and France secured a decided advantage in coming to the assistance of China, and of late Russian advances in Manchuria had been viewed with considerable alarm. Germany however, is still in anticipation of her bite of the cherry. With the advent of Sir Claude Macdonald as British Minister at Peking a transformation has been effected, and Great Britain's lost prestige has been speedily restored. The concessions obtained by the British Minister may well occasion a degree of jealousy amongst our French neighbours. In addition to the opening of the West River ports, he has secured another success in the rectification of the Burmah-Chinese frontier, and the news of the ratification of the new Convention, signed about three months ago, has been received with great satisfaction. The state of Kokang, retroceded to China in 1894, now becomes an absolute British possession. The other territorial acquisition is a portion of country lying to the south of Nam-wan, and known as the Nam-wan triangle. Wherever a British railway touches the Chinese frontier the Chinese have pledged themselves to facilitate the development of new trade routes. Szumao is now thrown open to Great Britain, with the addition of Monmein, another town in Yunnan, on the principal trade route in the Western Province. We understand that a pledge has been made by the Chinese Government for the opening almost immediately of Nanning-fu, on the West River, as an additional open port for foreign trade.

It is reported from Peking that after getting through the preliminary stages, Dr. Dudgeon's loan has failed. Another loan has been negotiated on behalf of an English syndicate. With the disbandment of the old style battalions of the territorial army of Soochow and Ch'angchou prefectures, large numbers of these disbanded soldiery are now roaming about the country at large, plundering and extorting provisions from the terrified villagers without restraint. There is a regular panic in that part of the province, and travelling between Soochow and towns on the Yangtse is rather dangerous on account of these outlaws.—*Overland Mail* (June 17)

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

MISTAKEN MECHANICS.

WHAT is Japan to Johannesburg or Johannesburg to Japan that a war rumour in the Transvaal, or a reported rise in wages at Yokohama, should affect the Johannesburg market for mechanics? The two countries however do interact on each other, and to such an extent that in a few weeks we may witness the singular phellomenon of a hundred or so eminently respectable, but out-of-pocket mechanics, from the Transvaal city, stranded on the Yekohama bund. While English writers are lamenting the doom of Lancashire through Japanese cheap labour, and the American and Canadian Governments are legislating to keep out from their markets the low-priced Japanese labourer, a strange rumour has been spread abroad in the Transavaal. We do not know if the story was forged by the Boers to induce a sturdy lot of men to seek their fortunes elsewhere, but beyond a doubt it was noised abroad that letters had been received in Johannesburg to the effect that Japan was about to build a modern city on the lines of Melbourne, a city with noble thoroughfares, stately buildings and costly palaces. It was also circumstantially stated that agents from Japan had been dispatched to England and America in order to secure skilled workmen. Japan's expansion has been so wonderful that any-thing can be believed of it by people abroad. This fairy tale achieved wide circulation and the English mechanics saw an El Dorado in Japan, where three years' contracts were to be had for the seeking, and wages at the lowest were to be £2, 5s. per day. Now, the belief in a coming war with England has unsettled affairs at Johannesburg. The influx of capital is stayed. Speculation has ceased. The buildings in progressare leftunfinished, and the noise of carpenters hammers is heard no more on the new lots. The thirty mechanics, men who banked their savings, were the first to nibbie at the Japanese bait, and the flast batch of fifteen arrived here yesterday by theS.S. *Bronco*. That they are not merely human driftwood their respectable appearance and the facts they adduced give confimation sure. Two of their number, Messrs. Rheesha and T. Atkins, called on us this morning, and told their story. They are Australians, well set up men, and if the others why are to follow are equally fine physical proportions, the may well be pleased at success of the stratagem, whoever was the author of the invention. Each of the fifteen paid £30 for their passage, they having left Delagoa Bay in the S. S. Pongola for Japan via Calcutta on the 11th March last. They of course spent a certain amount of money on the way, and these two at least have sufficient to pay their fares to Australia. But several of the others, their £30 having been spent, are practically penniless. What is worse many others, seeing these men leave, were preparing to follow their example, and in the course of two or three months we must expect to see several batches of fifteen or twenty men landed in Yokohama with hopes which are doomed to the bitterest disappointment. The wages they were getting at Johannesburg were fairly high, some of them making twenty shillings or twenty-two and sixpences a day but then the cost of living was proportionate, and that they should have had in hand savings averaging £40, is a sufficient index of their saving habits. They are mostly bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters. The question arises what is to be done with the men. They cannot find work in Japan, and the influx of a hundred more will be a serious matter for the community. If Japan were building large arsenals or docks, or public works she might gladly avail herself of the services of these men so strangely cast upon her shores, but Japan does not need foreign skilled labour. Most of these men are British subjects. We are shortly about to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and it would ill become the British community if these mechanics were allowed to starve, after first disposing of all their effects. There have been so many calls on the community for subscriptions that to suggest another may bring on us anathema, yet it is clear that something will have to be done. We would advise the men to state their case to the English Consul, and then, if Mr. Troup satisfies himself that their story is a true one, that a small fund should be raised and arrangements be made, with one of the shipping companies, to send the men back to Australia, or to assist them back to the Cape. The men might give a guarantee to return the money lent them, as they are entirely averse to anything savouring of charity. To have a large number of able-bodied, respectable mechanics, turned into begging loafers, would be exceedingly harmful to the men themselves and a disaster to the community. It is certainly a case for inquiry.—*Japan Gazette.*

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong June 16, says:—An undercurrent of quietude has to some extent entered the Yarn market owing to anticipations of supplies from Bombay increasing in the near future. This has led to some curtailment of transactions on the part of dealers of spot goods and forward transactions have likewise fallen off. However, owing to the firmness in Bombay both for Cotton and Yarn, prices so far have not been much affected by the undercurrent, inasmuch as, barring a decline of dol. 1-2 to dol. 1 here and there, holders in most cases have realized very nearly previous prices, and the feeling has been very strong that it would be long before prices would materially give way. This opinion has its support from the firmness generally advised from most of the country markets where supplies will have to go in largely before any tangible decline in prices can be established. As at present circumstanced indents from these markets have been on a larger scale for Nos. 10 and 12, and these counts have all along during the past fortnight run well nigh on their previous lines. Only Nos. 16 and 20 have felt the pinch of the present feeling, the former on account of some business reported from the north, and the latter on account of Tonquin being not yet under plague restrictions a free agent to freely import its superior grades. Medium descriptions of the latter have been fairly in request for markets other than Tonquin, and a decline of dols. 1-2 to dols. 1 at the most has been observable in them. But this decline might be attributed partly to the slackness incident to harvesting operations which have been in swing during the past fortnight in various provinces of the South. Sales, under these circumstances, have but totalled 4,000 bales made up of:—

975	bales of No.	20	sold at dols.	96 to dols.	100 and dols. 101½
275	"	16	"	90	101½
1,000	"	12	"	84	91½
1,700	"	10	"	81	91½ and dols. 93
—	"	8	"	78	82½
50	"	6	"	73	80½

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 8,900 bales and shipments coast-wise and northwards of about 2,500 bales—at 11,400 bales consisting of

5,000	bales of No. 20	4,500	bales of No. 10
1,400	" 16	200	" 8
500	" 12	200	" 6

Of Japanese Spinnings about 400 bales of No. 20 have been sold at dols. 100 to dols. 102½. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 163 wire and Rs. 164 post.

The market at Shanghai has kept very much in touch with the feeling prevalent here, but stocks have been run down there to such an unprecedentedly low point that instead of a fall a rise of about half a tael has been experienced in Nos. 20 and 10. The demand for the former has been very incessant from Szechuan and other principal consuming districts, and some forward transactions have been reported as entered into. No. 10 has risen in sympathy with No. 20. No. 16 owing to slackness of demand from Newchwang and Tientsin, has been very much out of favour. Sales comprise about 4,500 bales consisting of

2,500	bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	75·50 to	77·50
800	"	16	"	73·00 "	76
200	"	12	"	67·50 "	70
1,000	"	10	"	65·25 "	69·75

leaving unsold stock at 2,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 11th June, has been advised at Rs. 219½ wire and Rs. 220 post.

In Japan Spinners have been selling forward on speculation and some of the mills have sold their production of No. 20 up to September at dols. 100 and of No. 10 up to August at dols. 96.

WHAT was the secret of the success of "Lorna Doone"? According to the author, the lucky accident which lifted one of the most popular books of the century out of obscurity and neglect to fortune was the similarity of its name to that of the Marquess of Lorne. Mr. Marston, the publisher, asked to give his account of the matter, has quoted Mr. Blackmore's own words in the preface to the illustrated twentieth edition, issued in 1882:—"What a lucky maid you are, my Lorna! When first you came from the Western Moors nobody cared to look at you; the leaders of the public taste ted none of it to make test of you. Having struggled to the light of day, through obstruction and repulses for a year and a half, you shivered in the cold corner, without a sun-ray. Your native land disdained your voice, and america answered 'No child of mine.' . . . But, oh but, let none of the many fairer ones who fail, despond; a certain auspicious event occurred just then, and gave you golden wings. The literary public found your name Akin to one which filled the air, and, as graciously as royalty itself, endowed you with imaginary virtues." Mr. Blackmore gives due credit to the insight, faith, and steadfastness of his publisher, the late Mr. Sampson Low the younger.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, New Bridge Street, London, England.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI ON BATTING.

THE following paper, by K. S. Ranjitsinhji, appears in the "Encyclopædia of Sport" embodies some valuable hints on various points, the views of so practical and admirable an exponent of the game naturally commanding the cricketer's attention and interest

A good and easy position at the wickets is highly important; by "good" being meant such a position as experience has shown to give the batsman the best chances of combating the bowling; by "easy," a pose which is in no way stiff or constrained, but allows the player to move arms, legs, wrists, and the whole body with readiness and freedom. As to the placing of the feet, sufficient has been said before (p. 219), though it may not be amiss once more to emphasise the importance of keeping all the weight upon the right leg when preparing to receive the ball. Any weight upon the left must delay, if only for a moment, that rapid advance of it upon which, to a large extent, correct timing must depend. As to the hands the left hand should grasp the bat so near the top that the ball of the thumb rests against it, and the right hand should be brought up as close as possible, provided that the left be allowed to twist round without catching the glove, when the batsman plays forward. There is nothing that cramps the style more than a grasp too low down the handle, and the best that can then be expected is a dogged defence.

It is impossible to lay down general rules as to when back-play or forward-play should be employed. On this question it is hopeless to expect complete agreement, and all that can be done is to state one's own practice, without any dogmatic assurance that it is necessarily the best for all. It seems to me that the school of cricket that was supreme roughly speaking, from 1875 to 1885, was to sweeping in its advocacy of forward-play, and looked upon back-play, as a mere device for defence, intead of being, what it may often be, a most rapid and effective way of scoring. Of course to a fast ball well pitched up, say, dropping six yards from the wickets, it is almost necessary to play forward, but to a batsman blessed with a good eye and supple wrists, the extra two or three yards, through which a short-pitched ball may

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

ACCORDING to the Report submitted to the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the recent semi-annual general meeting, the following is the Company's record, for the half year ended 31st of March :—

Steamer services between Japan and foreign countries, 10: viz. Japan and Europe, Japan and America, Yokohama and Adelaide, Yokohama and Bombay, Yokohama and Shanghai, Kobe and Manila, Kobe and Vladivostock, Kobe and Tientsin, Kobe and Newchwann, Hongkong and Vladivostock.

Steamer services in home waters, 11.

Total number of voyages during the year, 811.

Total mileage ran, 1,196,193 knots, namely 104,039 knots by chartered boats, and 904,154 knots by the Company's steamers.

Ten steamers were placed under the Company's charge by the Government during the year, and of these nine have been purchased by the Company, namely, the Ryojun, Kinshu, Himeji, Sakura, Kokura, Otaru, Kagoshima, Yamaguchi, and Matsuyama.

The Kanagawa Maru, newly built in England, reached Japan in March of this year.

The particulars of the Company's fleet are :—

	No.	Tonnage.	H.P.
Registered vessels	63	130,412	11,971
Non-registered vessels	21	694	311
Store ships	4	1,080	—
Lighters	228	—	—

Steamers of 3,000 tons and upwards, 12, namely, Kanagawa, Tosa, Ryojun, Kagoshima, Kinshu, Mukie, Yamaguchi, Kaijo, Izumi, Matsuyama, and Ikai (sic).

The largest of the above is the Kanagawa Maru, her tonnage being 6,150.

Four steamers, newly built abroad to the Company's order, have been launched, or are on their way to Japan. They are the Kamakura, the Hakata, the Kawachi, and the Wakasa.

The casualties during the half-year were :—

SHIPS TOTALLY LOST 2; NAMELY :

Name	Tonnage	Date of loss
Himeji Maru	3,008	1st Nov 1896
Yamaguchi Maru	3,287	6th Feb 1897

SHIPS DAMAGED 10; NAMELY :

Name	Tonnage	Date
Miwa Maru	911	27th Oct 1896
Ryojun Maru	4,670	29th Nov "
Tairen Maru	2,886	27th Nov "
Ise Maru	1,244	23rd Dec "
Otaru Maru	2,374	1st Jan 1897
Kobigo Maru	1,148	20th Jan "
Owari Maru	1,038	2nd Mar "
Sakata Maru	1,933	15th Feb "
Totomi Maru	1,916	1st Mar "
Yejo Maru	2,474	15th Mar "

The holders of a thousand shares and upwards are :—

	Shares
The Imperial Household	80,750
Baron K. Iwasaki	34,997
Mr Nomoto Teijiro	16,960
Mr T Mitsui	8,270

(Here follow 35 other names.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Knight Line s s Kt Templar, 2704 tons, Captain W W Pain, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (2nd July), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (19th June), via Mombassa, Lamu and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Montaut, Mr B H Singe, Mr Babu Muichand, Mr R Hill, and 53 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain E Pizzarello, arrived on the 6th instant :—From Genoa—Captain and Mrs Baldovino, 2 children and one companion, Mr G J Wells, Mrs Vaughom Curtis, Mr J J Richardson and Mr P Harrison. From Aden.—11 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 6.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Imperialist	3177	Stevenson	Madras	2-7	F M & Co
A	Oura		Brown	Calcutta		M M & Co
B	Mikado	2406	Pickering	Hull	8-7	Do.
C	Nader	1159	Hanson	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
D	Henry Balokow	439	Jourdain			F W Co
E	Guyana	2170	Snow	Karachi		F Forbes & Co
F	Hiroma Maru	2381	Shimadzu	Japan	8-7	N Y Kaishu
G	Caurina	769	Tenton			D Adoola
H	& J H M S Magdala	3316	Fleet			Royal Navy
D	Hulk Tenasserim	3760				Do
K	Kt Companion	2593	Will ams	Antwerp		K N & Co
N	Raventhaler	1813	Grunberg	Calcutta	3-7	Glade & Co
O	Barcoora	2197	Whitehead	Zanzibar	8-7	M M & Co
	Satrunji	417	Ahmed			Shpd & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Do.

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Ahmed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agents.
1	Oriental	3085	Moule	London	9-7	P & O Co
2	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	6-7	M M & Co
3	Singapore	2492	Pezzarello	Genoa	2-7	F Strick & Co
4	Bisagno	1499	Marasini	China	8-7	F R Co
5	Kaiser-i-Hind	3385	Barcham	China	8-7	P & O Co
6	Peshawar	2243	Vibert	China	3-7	P & O Co
7	Kt Templar	2704	Pain			K Nixon & Co
8	Hydaspes	1911	Lowden	London	19-7	P & O Co
9	Poseidon	2133	Meyer	Trieste	7-7	A S N Co
10	Roma	1722	Storm	Karachi		C uncherjee
11	Peninsular	3347	Whelor	London	2-7	P & O Co
12	Rida	897	Livingstone	Karachi	15-7	M M & Co
15	Florida	3010	Young	Antwerp	8-7	J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, June 11.
	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, June 19.
	Kt. Templar s	Pain	Colombo, July 2.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
" steamer Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
" Karachi, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre.
" Kt. Templar, for Japan.
" Netherby Hall, for Antwerp, &c.
" Hydaspes, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Golconda s Burkit London, May 28.
" Maduras Carson Rangoon, June 24.
July.
2 Dictator s Jones Liverpool, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Steamers Malda, Pentakota, Leitrim, Onipenta, Kentigern and Africa.
July 1.—Steamer Umlasi, Okhala, Catherine Apear, Kirkhill and Bedouin.
July 2.—Steamers Katoria, City of Bombay, Dalmatia, Schariacherger and Wardha, and ship Australia.

THE choice collection of porcelain the property of Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh came under the hammer on June 14 at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods's, the eighty-one lots including the following articles:—Old Dresden porcelain.—A white and gold vase and cover, with upright handles supported by figures of children carrying baskets of flowers, painted with bouquets of flowers, &c., 16½ inches high—48 guineas (Seligman); a pair of brackets, of scroll design, white and gold, incrusted with sprays of coloured flowers, 10 inches high—50l. (Hamburger); a two-handelled vase and cover, with female masks and scroll handles, painted with peasant subjects in colours, 18 inches high—54 guineas (Wieland); a hot-water jug and cover, painted with Watteau figures in panels, sprays of flowers on a canary coloured ground, and a quatrefeil-shaped sucrier and cover, and a basin—107l. (Cooper); the Seasons, a set of four figures, on scroll plinths, 9½ inches high—110 guineas (Davis); a group of a lady and gentleman embracing, with two harlequins, the ground incrusted with flowers, 8 inches high—235 guineas (Lewis); a group of a shepherd and shepherdess, with a dog and lamb, 6½ inches high—54l. (Lewis); a grop of a courtier and a lady with large hoop skirt 8 inches high—120l. (Partridge); a pair of allegorical groups, of ladies and children, 11 inches high—60l. (Seligman); a pair of figures of hawks, with thrush and mouse, 12 inches high—70 guineas (Weiland); and a set of four vases, pierced with trellis design, and with attributes and figure of the four elements, on stands, 17 inches high—190 guineas (Duveen); a vinaigrette of old Sevres procelain, formed as an egg, painted with festoons of flowers and mounted with engraved gold—98 guineas (Currie); an old Worcester fluted tea service, with dark blue and gold borders, painted with insects and groups of flowers and fruit, and landscapes in small medallions—122l. (Lewis); and a pair of flat-shaped bowls and covers of old Japanese porcelain, with figure of Hotei and children, in slight relief, supported by three old Chinese porcelain figures of children, 4½ inches high—94 guineas (Davis). Objects of art from other sources included a carved oak three-fold reversible screen, bolding the three original designs of Sir E. Burne-Jones for a window in the church of St. Luke, Farnworth, 6 ft. 2 in. high—170 guineas (Lucas).

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	12 70	12 25	14 01	14 46
Tuesday, July 6th	1 09	1 10	0 91	0 13
Total	13 76	13 35	14 92	14 59
Total fall to July 6th, 1896	32 11	31 43	33 81	33 25
Total fall to July 6th, 1895	21 38	17 20	18 42	18 33

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	47
Sunday, July 4	0	10
Total	35	57

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·457	S	5	108·6	89·0	47	—	2·41	−0·37
Sirsa	29·470	WNW	7	108·3	91·6	29	—	1·04	−1·02
Delhi	29·510	SW	5	101·7	89·5	48	0·05	2·0	−3·48
Agra	29·514	NE	7	100·0	87·7	53	—	3·74	−0·83
Cawnpore	29·518	ENE	5	107·0	87·0	58	—	2·47	...
Allahabad	29·471	WSW	8	101·8	87·2	55	—	5·45	−2·49
Jhansi	29·512	WSW	1	108·1	87·7	42	—	6·34	−1·17
Jacobabad	29·447	SSE	10	107·2	89·5	51	—	0·04	−0·31
Karachi	29·500	SSE	8	93·2	83·5	76	—	...	−0·97
Jeypore	29·534	WSW	6	105·6	87·4	46	—	0·23	−3·94
Ajmere	29·547	W	9	102·4	85·0	64	—	0·22	−3·33
Deesa	29·579	SW	19	101·9	82·4	43	—	0·50	−3·57
Ahmedabad	29·560	SW	6	100·0	81·1	63	—	2·31	...
Bhuj	29·533	S	18	95·5	81·9	67	—	0·05	−2·22
Rajkot	29·568	SSW	15	102·9	80·0	37	—	...	−7·21
Ghadeshi	29·561	S	14	101·2	81·7	63	—	1·04	...
Veraval	29·566	SSW	12	95·7	82·2	88	—	0·05	...
Neemuch	29·604	W	9	96·8	77·6	63	—	2·32	−3·40
Indore	29·622	WSW	3	97·4	76·0	66	0·02	2·0	−6·01
Sangor	29·540	WNW	10	97·3	79·6	50	...	8·55	−1·6
Jubbulpore	29·568	W	3	98·0	77·6	90	0·20	8·32	−4·00
Hoshangabad	29·534	SSW	3	98·2	81·1	63	...	6·34	−4·46
Khandwa	29·611	WSW	9	100·2	78·6	32	0·63	1·6	−6·6
Raipur	29·571	SSW	7	99·2	77·0	71	...	3·72	−2·18
Nagpur	29·589	WNW	7	98·7	77·6	72	...	5·01	−6·33
Amraoti	29·593	ENE	5	97·7	76·8	70	0·04	4·32	−4·08
Akola	29·612	NW	14	102·7	79·8	57	...	0·18	−6·14
Buldana	29·630	S	7	95·2	76·1	83	...	1·94	−11·97
Malegaon	29·628	W	10	98·9	74·1	65	1·24	3·91	−3·99
Bombay	29·633	SSE	11	85·9	77·8	92	0·60	15·25	−11·36
Poona	29·634	W	17	93·5	73·4	65	...	4·33	−1·71
Ahmednagar	29·5 5	SSW	10	94·8	68·4	60	...	1·50	...
Aurangabad	29·668	W	5	98·4	76·2	61	...	3·15	...
Sholapur	29·645	W	10	97·2	76·4	58	...	2·88	−3·24
Ratnagiri	29·560	SSW	5	87·2	78·0	81	1·21	20 12	−10·57
Belgaum	29·697	WSW	13	84·2	68·5	81	...	5·39	−1·74
Goa	29·728	SW	9	86·9	73·4	82	2·27	27·86	...
Karwar	29·724	W	5	84·2	75·0	81	0·35	48·14	+1·30
Mangalore	29·776	NNW	9	86·2	73·4	86	1·76	53·43	+9·52
Calicut	29·774	E	6	89·8	74·0	85	0·95	54·88	+15·72
Cochin	29·783	NE	8	85·3	72·1	88	1·28	54·33	+13·58
Bangalore	29·799	WSW	17	84·3	67·3	79	...	14·1	−2·90
Seringapatam	29·631	W	11	92·2	77·2	59	...	1·32	−4·76
Masulipatam	29·617	SSW	12	103·7	77·1	91	0·20	1·65	−5·03
Bellary	29·652	Calm	4	94·2	75·2	54	...	2·6	+0·17
Cuddapah	29·682	W	G	102·7	74·8	71	0·46	2·74	−3·02
Madras	29·665	WSW	8	99·5	81·5	64	...	3·24	+0·32
Coimbatore	29·768	SW	6	90·9	71·3	75	...	4·15	+2·81
Trichinopoly	29·742	W	6	101·0	73·3	58	...	2·71	+0·72
Negapatam	29·737	SW	11	95·0	79·6	63	...	...	−2·13
Colombo	29·826	SW	14	85·5	77·0	80	0·05	12·87	+1·91
Aden	29·690	E	19	97·8	83·3	75	...	...	−·91

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. J. H. = 0·33 (13·33); G. T. = 1·19 (12·81); St. G. H. = 0·34 (0·59); C. P. = 0·80 (15·25).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa, Delhi Karachi, Agra and Cawnpore and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Reading are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds along the coast from Karwar to Bombay exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and at Bangalore and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch and Bangalore, 16 at Bombay and 14 at Ajmere, Bhuj and Colombo. The maximum temperature is from 10° to 17° in excess of the normal in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Malegaon and Akola and the minimum in very large excess at Jeypore, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Masulipatam and Cuddapah and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·76"), Goa (2·27") and Cuddapah (2·06"), over an inch at Cochin (1·28"), Malegaon (1·24") and Ratnagiri (1·21"), light to moderate showers at Jubbulpore, Bombay, Karwar, Calicut and Masulipatam, and a few drops at Delhi, Indore, Amraoti and Colombo. The monsoon gradient has slightly decreased on the West Coast being now 5-6ths of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 3-4ths of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. The weather on and off the North Coromandel Coast, the Malabar Coast and in the Arabian Sea is in its unsettled condition. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·80," fresh south-east trades, cloudy and lightning to East." The observations recorded at 8 a.m. at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon in the centre of the Arabian Sea is decreasing in force.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Tuesday : Pressure has risen briskly over the Indus valley and along the foot of the Himalayas but elsewhere the changes are slight though there is a generally upward distribution. It is still abnormal in the west coast districts but over the Gangetic plain the conditions are more satisfactory. The ordinary trough of low pressure having reappeared the winds are unusually southerly on the Bombay coasts and across Rajputana and the Punjab. Directions are variable in the Gangetic plain while elsewhere they are fairly regular. Wind is weaker than usual and over Saugor Island in parts of Bombay coast. Heat remains excessive except Assam, North Bengal Tenasserim, and south Madras where it is less than usual. Over the Gangetic plain and north Punjab the abnormal excess is between ten and twelve degrees. Rain has fallen fairly generally in Burma, lower bengal and the West Coast districts, while scattered showers, have been received in Chota Nagpur, submontane stations of Upper India and at a few Central and Madras Stations. Mangalore received over three inches, Mormugao Cuddapah, Dhubri, Flse point over two inches and Tavoy, Moutmein Bareilly, chakrata, Cochin, Mercara, Ratnagiri, and Malegaon over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°	inches 29·618
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	85·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·5
General Directions of wind	S, SW, S. SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 264
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	0·13
" year	14·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE committee of Lloyd's have decided to bestow the silver medal of the society upon Lieutenant A. B. Forman, 72nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery; Captain C. Gostling, 2nd battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenent R. Selous, 2nd battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine; Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine; and the bronze medal of the society upon Sergeant R. Down, 1st battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Private L. A. Wootton, 1st battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, as an honorary acknowledgment of their extraordinary exertions in saving life on the occasion of the wreck of the Royal Indian transport Warren Hastings on January 14 last, when, though all on board were saved with the exception of two native servants who jumped overboard, the disembarkation was carried out under extreme difficulties.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Hatch, Surgn Lt Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Jeffreys, Col, Army H Qrs, from leave, from England.
Wilkinson, Lieut Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.
Weston, Surgn Major, Bo, M S, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 4.

Bradshaw, Lieut, 14th Bo I, on language leave, from Poona.
Naylor, Lt, Bo, 6th B C, on duty, from Poona.
Harrison, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Nasirabad.

JULY 5.

Walters, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire, on duty, from Poona.
Roger, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Walker, Lt, 22nd Bo I, Signalling Class, from Poona.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Jeffreys, Col, Army H Qrs Genl Staff, to rejoin, to Kassuli.

JULY 5.

Carnegy, Capt, 21st Bo I, on leave, from Simla.

JULY 6.

Reilly, Lt Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Walters, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire, on duty, to Karachi.
Naylor, Lt, Bo, 6th Bo Cavalry, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Boger, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Bradshaw, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo I, from leave, to Poona.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

1. The following having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 551 Gr. Wm. Spencer.

2. The following honorary member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 6th instant :—J T Carter.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 3.)

Mr F E Down, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lalitpur Subdivision, Jhansi district, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

Mr H Z Darrab, Magte and Collr, Shahjehanpur, furlough out of India, on medical certificate, for four months, with effect from the 23rd June 1897.

With effect from the 5th May 1897, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Settlement Officer, Bahraich, Mr P Harrison, Under Secy to Govt, N W Provinces and Oudh, to be Joint Magte, 2nd grade, and to officiate as Joint Magte, 1st grade.

Mr J B Brunyate, Offg Under Secy to Govt, vice Mr Harrison, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H R C Hailey, Offg Under Secy to Govt, vice Mr Brunyate, to be confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Surgn Lieut J C Robertson, M B, C M, on pisuge duty in the Jhansi districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

The services of Capt M Steveus the Sheikhawati Regt of Bengal Infy, on duty in connection with famine relief in the Jhansi district, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India Revenue and Agricultural Dept, with effect from and date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr E B Francis is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th July, 1897.

The services of Mr J B Fuller, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Magte and Collr, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Surg Major J I Routh, A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Surg Lieut H J K Bamfield, I M S, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 15th May 1897.

Lieut R R Vaughan, 22nd Punjab Infy, Offg Cantt Magte, Agra, is confirmed as a Cantt Magte, with effect from the date on which Capt K St A Wake, Cantt Magte of Barrackpore and Dum Dum, reverted to military duty.

The Hon Mr Justice Jenkins, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 9th Aug 1897.

The services of Lieut H G Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers, a Comdt in the Burma Military Police, were replaced at the disposal of H Ex the Commander in Chief, with effect from the 14th July, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to Notification No 357—105-11, dated the 8th April 1897, it is notified that Lieut P H Cunningham, 1st Regt Bombay Infy, Cavaadiers, is permitted to reveert to military duty.

With reference to Notification No 390—32-11, dated the 23rd March 1897, it is notified that Capt A Giles, 13th, The Shekhawati Regt of Bengal Infy, is permitted to revert to military duty, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr C F Elliott, Conservator of Forest, 3rd, officiating 2nd, grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd June 1897.

Mr G G Munnicon, Depy Conservr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservr, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, during Mr Elliott's absence, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt L N Younghusband, I S C, Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana, and N W Provinces, Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, North in Punjab and Native States as Imperial Service Cavalry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th June, 1897, and until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Findlay as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

Capt J F Whyte, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class, is posted on return from Privilege leave as Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl of India in Khorassan and Sefstan.

Capt Whyte is temporarily deputed, without prejudice to his posting to Meshed, for duty with the embassy at Teheran.

Lieut E Barnes, I S C, an offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, is posted as Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H K Station, D S O R A, to be Staff Capt., Intelligence Branch, Qr Mr Genl's Dept, vice Capt F G Cardew, who has resigned, dated 1st May 1897.

Capt G S J Colmb, I S C, 1st Paitn, 4th Gurkha Rifle Regt, to be Transport Officer, Chitral, in addition to his regimental duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 16th May 1897, vice Lieut J C M Wheeler, 29th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy who has returned to India with his regiment.

Lieut F P Carruthers, I S C, Bengal Staff, is appointed Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 26th April 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut E R P Bolleau, Asst Lane Regt, 1st Battn, 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Gurkhas (Rifle Regt The Sirmoor Rifles, having completed six years their probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the 10th Oct 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—J A Longridge, 2 K W S Regt, offg squadron officer, 7th Regt of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse,—18th May 1897. Wm St Cl Maxwell, Yorkshire Regt, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regt, Central Indian Horse—4th May 1897. E F Cotton, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officers, 26th Baluchistan Regt of Bombay Infy,—4th June 1897.

FIELD OPERATION—TOCHI.

With reference to G G O No 637 of 1897, Capt A Grant, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifle Regt to be Orderly Officer in Brig-Gen C G Egerton, C B, D S O, Commanding 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

With reference to G G O No 637 of 1897, Lieut Col D S Cunningham, 1st Prince Albert Victor's Own Regt of Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Section Road Commandant for the line of communications, Tochi Field Force.

The following gentlemen are appointed Second Lieuts in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers :—G W Vitalli de Rhe Philipe and E. St G Gilmore.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Lieut Col and Maj-Gen A H Prinsep, C B, Bengal Cavalry; and Lieut-Col and Major-Genl G A Moore, Bombay Cavalry.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieut to be Lieut—W K H Campbell, 1st April, 1897.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowances, with effect from the dates specified :—Cols J R Wilmer and C H Barbett.

Hony Capt T Wynn, Depy Commissary, Commissariat Transport Dept, Madras, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May, 1897.

The undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—Capt J Manners Smith, V C, C I E, Political Agent, 3rd class, Military Secy to the Kashmir Darbar, 27th June 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force.

Bombay Volr Rifles.—Hony Capt and Paymaster A F Soundy.

N W Ry Vol Rifles.—Hon Capt and Quartermaster E L'E Corbet.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F R Bazley, Suptg Engr 3rd class, sub pro tem, were lent to the Burma Railways Company, limited, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1896.

With reference to Notification of the Govt of India Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1288—6-17, dated the 17th June 1897, Lieut W A Watts-Jones, R E is re-appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the establishment under the Director-General of Railways.

Second-Lieut A Brough, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

Mr W F O'Donoghue, officiating Examiner, Public works Accounts Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Major C R Hoskyn, R E.

Mr J R Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspr, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate a Asst Traffic Supt, during the absence of Mr S C E Hartwell, Traffic Supt, on furlough, or until further orders.

Lieut C W Wilkinson, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ALTHOUGH it is a fixed idea in the official mind that it is weakness to rectify an official blunder or to supply an official omission when one or the other has been publicly made, writes the *Broad Arrow*, it is not improbable that the War Office conscience may at the present time be prompted to undo some of the things which it ought not to have done, and now do some of the things which it ought to have done before. Amongst the individual cases which might meet with attention under this idea might be instanced that of Major-General Luke O'Connor, one of the few officers who received the Victoria Cross personally from the hand of Her Majesty at the ceremonial parade in Hyde Park forty years ago. His services then were fresh in the nation's memory. At the battle of the Alma, when the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers were winning their desperate way to the Russian redoubt, and the officer carrying the Queen's colour was shot down, Sergeant Luke O'Connor, although wounded himself at the same moment, snatched up the flag from the ground and planted it on the redoubt. He showed equal gallantry at the assault on the Redan on September 8th 1855, when he was again severely wounded, being shot through both thighs. Afterwards receiving a commission, he served through the Indian Mutiny, and continued to gain promotion to the rank of major-general. At the Jubilee of 1887 his name was brought forward for the C. B. and he would have got it, but having just retired it was found that, under some red-tape rule, he was not eligible owing to such retirements, if the rule be not of the nature of Mede and Persian unchangeableness, the opportunity might now be taken of relaxing it in favour of a good and gallant old soldier.

On June 4 the Grand Duke Alexis, who was accompanied by the Russian Minister of Marine, laid, in the presence of many naval officers, the silver keelplates of the cruisers Diana Pallada and Aurora which are being constructed on the Neva. The two first-named have been in hand some time at the Baltic works and are advancing rapidly. They displace 5,500 tons, and are 413 feet 4 inches long with 55 feet 9 inches beam, and will have engines of 11,000 horse-power supplied by Belleville boilers and driving three screws to give a speed of 20 knots. The armament will consist of six 5·9 inches six 4·7 inches and twenty-seven other quick-firers and machine guns. Bellville boilers (1,000 horse-power) are also being supplied to a Russian gunboat, "X."

The *Militar Zeitung* has lately been discoursing upon the military situation of France, drawing attention to the con

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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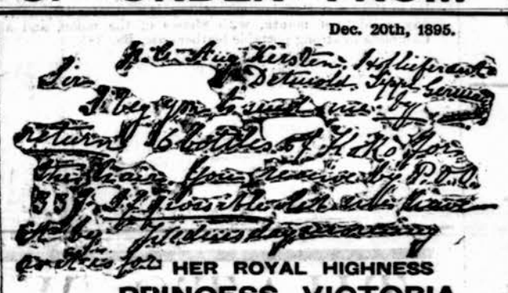

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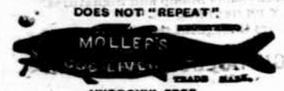

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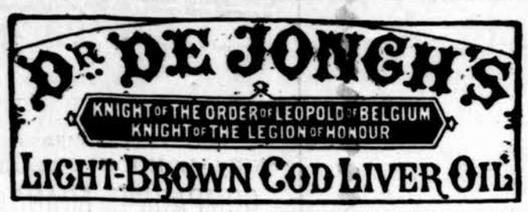

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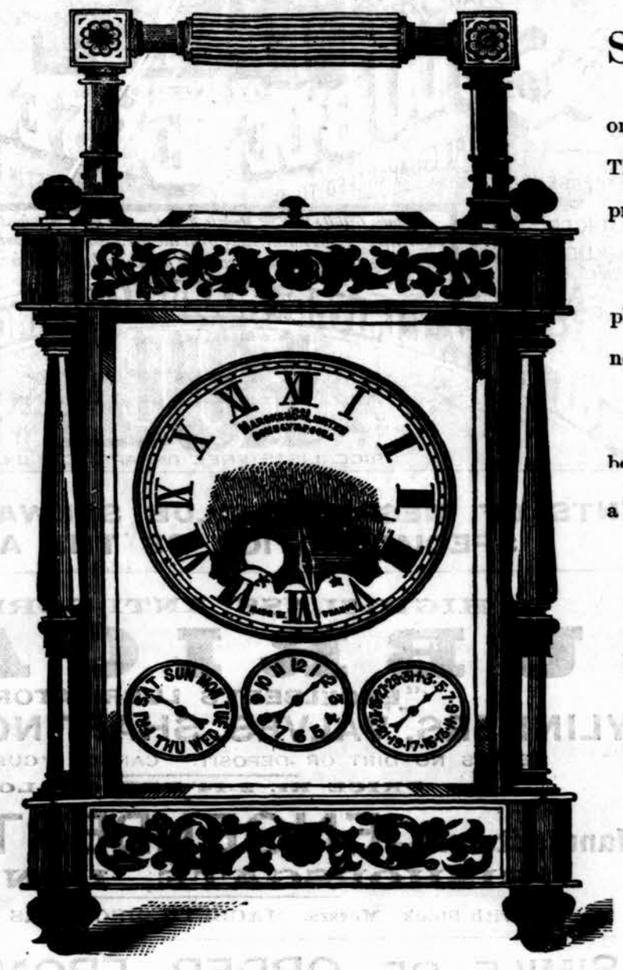

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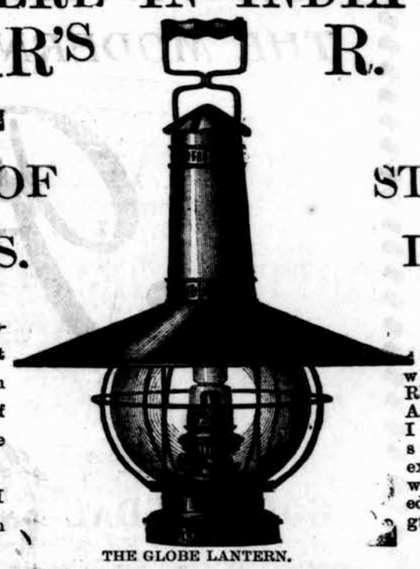

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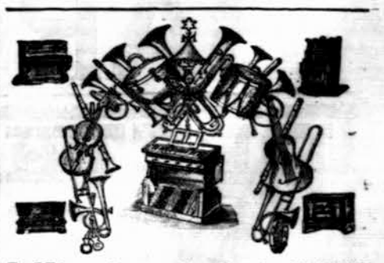

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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